CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL
PERFORMANCE AND
EVALUATION REPORT
2016-2017

Maricopa County HOME Consortium
and Maricopa Urban County

Maricopa County Human Services Department
Housing & Community Development Division
234 N. Central Ave, 3rd Floor
Phoenix, AZ 85004
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Executive Summary

Maricopa County is pleased to present this summary of accomplishments during the FY2016-17 year. This Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) covers the period from July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017 and year two of the 5-year Consolidated Plan covering FY2015-2020. The Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans represent the Maricopa HOME Consortium and Urban County’s vision for addressing affordable housing, community development, supportive housing, and homeless needs through regional collaboration. This CAPER reflects the accomplishments made in meeting strategic goals and objectives as outlined in those plans. It summarizes progress made toward housing and non-housing goals identified in the FY2016-17 Annual Action Plan.

Maricopa County Human Services Department assists low-income communities through the distribution of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Home Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) programs. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) annually determines the allocation amounts for these programs. In order to receive grant funds, Maricopa County must submit a five-year Consolidated Plan and an Annual Action Plan to HUD for approval. At the end of each program year, Maricopa County must submit a CAPER.

Maricopa County is the lead agency for the Maricopa HOME Consortium, a cooperative entity that receives funds on behalf of all its members. The Maricopa HOME Consortium is comprised of a wide variety of units of local governments with diverse housing and community development needs. The members of the HOME Consortium are Avondale, Chandler, Gilbert, Glendale, Peoria, Scottsdale, Surprise, Tempe and the Maricopa Urban County. Maricopa County is an entitlement designated Urban County for CDBG and ESG funds. The Maricopa Urban County includes Buckeye, El Mirage, Gila Bend, Goodyear, Guadalupe, Litchfield Park, Queen Creek, Tolleson, Wickenburg, Youngtown and areas of unincorporated Maricopa County.
CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes
Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan.
91.520(a)

Maricopa County and the HOME Consortium’s performance in meeting its housing and community
development goals, strategies and objectives during FY 16-17 is outlined in the table below.
Accomplishments, by activity, that benefit low and moderate-income persons are as follows. In the table,
HOME accomplishments are reported as accomplishments only if they met the definition of Completed in
IDIS or in instances where Tenant-Based Rental Assistance was provided to low income persons during
the program year.

Maricopa County HOME Project Status:

Maricopa County Home Improvement Program (MCHIP) - Maricopa County continued its Home
Improvement Programs providing minor home repairs and major home rehabilitation within cities and
towns in the Urban County area. The Maricopa County Home Improvement Program assisted 7
homeowners with emergency repair services with CDBG funds and provided moderate to major housing
rehabilitation for 7 households with HOME funds in the Urban County.

Housing Authority of Maricopa County – Father Fidelis Project - The Maricopa Urban County issued a
NOFA for rental development in January of 2016 and is currently working with the Housing Authority of
Maricopa County (HAMC) on an agreement to fund rehabilitation of a forty-eight (48) unit, duplex housing
cluster, known as Father Fidelis Kuban in Guadalupe, Arizona. The project is part of the HAMC’s Rental
Assistance Demonstration program. The County will be the first lien holder and will create 20 floating
HOME units. The term of the loan is for 17 years at 2% interest. Project completion is expected in
December 2018.

ARM of Save the Family - In May 2016, the Maricopa Urban County signed a development agreement
with the A.R.M. of Save the Family Foundation of Arizona. The agreement provided funds for the
acquisition and rehabilitation of three (3) single-family residential rental units. The units are rented to
individuals whose income is at or below 60% AMI for a minimum of 15 years. ARM of Save the Family
provides social services to the residents of the HOME assisted properties. The services are voluntary and
provide the residents with access to a full range of services including, career development, after school
programming, financial counseling, transportation, etc.

Madison Heights Project - Madison Heights is located at 1110 N. Dysart Road, Avondale, Arizona 85323-
1652. This project includes permanent multi-family rental housing using Low Income Housing Tax Credits
(LIHTC), which is supported by housing vouchers from an approved RAD conversion through the Housing
Authority of Maricopa County. The Urban County provided a subordinate loan of HOME funds for the
acquisition and development of the seventy-seven (77) unit rental project. Seven units are County HOME
floating units (consisting of three (3) one-bedroom, two (2) two-bedroom and two (2) three-bedroom),
which are reserved for households earning no more than 50% of the area median income. In addition, the HOME-Assisted units must bear rents no greater than the low HOME rent amount or also the LIHTC rent limit, which is adjusted for a tenant-paid utility. Construction of Madison Heights was completed in June 2016.

**Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) Program** - The County is programming HOME funds for a TBRA program to be administered by HAMC for a minimum of twenty (20) homeless justice-engaged households. Social services will an integral part of the program even though the services are voluntary. The services will include housing navigation and be a full range of services including workforce development, financial counseling, transportation, etc. This program will both reduce recidivism and the number of people experiencing homelessness in our community.

**River at Eastline Village** - River at Eastline Village is a 56 unit mixed-use affordable housing community located at 2102 E. Apache Blvd. in Tempe, AZ, utilizing LIHTC funding. The units will be targeted to working families earning at or below 60% of AMI, with a preference for Veterans. All 56 units will be supported with Project Based Vouchers provided by HAMC through a RAD conversion. The rental assistance will be available for a minimum of twenty (20) years and will be administered by HAMC. The property will include green building principles and 100% of the units will be accessible for the people with physical disabilities. Contracts for funding are expected to be completed in March 2018.
Comparison of the proposed versus actual outcomes for each outcome measure submitted with the consolidated plan and explain, if applicable, why progress was not made toward meeting goals and objectives. 91.520(g)

Categories, priority levels, funding sources and amounts, outcomes/objectives, goal outcome indicators, units of measure, targets, actual outcomes/outputs, and percentage completed for each of the grantee’s program year goals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Funding Source</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Expected – 5-Yr Con. Plan</th>
<th>Actual – 5-Yr Con. Plan</th>
<th>Percent Complete 5-Yr Con. Plan</th>
<th>Expected – Program Year</th>
<th>Actual – Program Year</th>
<th>Percent Complete Program Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expand Affordable Housing</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>HOME</td>
<td>Rental units rehabilitated</td>
<td>Household Housing Unit</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>128.00%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>450.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expand Affordable Housing</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>HOME</td>
<td>Homeowner Housing Added</td>
<td>Household Housing Unit</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>26.15%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>850.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expand Affordable Housing</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>HOME</td>
<td>Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated</td>
<td>Household Housing Unit</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>80.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expand Affordable Housing</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>HOME</td>
<td>Direct Financial Assistance to</td>
<td>Households Assisted</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20.00%</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>42.86%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expand Affordable Housing</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>HOME</td>
<td>Tenant-based rental assistance /</td>
<td>Households Assisted</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>106.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Description</td>
<td>Homeless Type</td>
<td>ESG</td>
<td>Program Description</td>
<td>Persons Assisted</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2016 Change</td>
<td>2017 Change</td>
<td>Overall Change</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
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<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeless Shelter Operations Support</td>
<td>Homeless</td>
<td>ESG</td>
<td>Homeless Person Overnight Shelter</td>
<td>15000</td>
<td>3917</td>
<td></td>
<td>26.11%</td>
<td></td>
<td>96.53%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>CDBG HOME</td>
<td>Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated</td>
<td>Household Housing Unit</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>33.33%</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>114.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid Re-Housing Support</td>
<td>Homeless</td>
<td>ESG</td>
<td>Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing</td>
<td>Households Assisted</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>297.78%</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>200.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UC Economic Development Support</td>
<td>Non-Housing Community Development</td>
<td>CDBG</td>
<td>Businesses assisted</td>
<td>Businesses Assisted</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UC Public Facilities Support</td>
<td>Non-Housing Community Development</td>
<td>CDBG</td>
<td>Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit</td>
<td>Persons Assisted</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>4854</td>
<td>809.00%</td>
<td>1185</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UC Public Improvements/Infrastructure Support</td>
<td>Non-Housing Community Development</td>
<td>CDBG</td>
<td>Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit</td>
<td>Persons Assisted</td>
<td>4950</td>
<td>3860</td>
<td>77.98%</td>
<td>3792</td>
<td>1094</td>
<td>28.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UC Public Services Support</td>
<td>Homeless Non-Housing Community Development</td>
<td>CDBG</td>
<td>Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit</td>
<td>Persons Assisted</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>35.00%</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UC Public Services Support</td>
<td>Homeless Non-Housing Community Development</td>
<td>CDBG</td>
<td>Homeless Person Overnight Shelter</td>
<td>Persons Assisted</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2682</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>481.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UC Redevelopment/Revitalization Support</td>
<td>Non-Housing Community Development</td>
<td>CDBG</td>
<td>Businesses assisted</td>
<td>Businesses Assisted</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UC Redevelopment/Revitalization Support</td>
<td>Non-Housing Community Development</td>
<td>CDBG</td>
<td>Buildings Demolished</td>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>200.00%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 - Accomplishments – Program Year & 5-Year Consolidated Plan to Date
Assess how the jurisdiction’s use of funds, particularly CDBG, addresses the priorities and specific objectives identified in the plan, giving special attention to the highest priority activities identified.

Projects funded in 2016-17 and in prior years addressed only goals listed as high priority in the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan. During the second year of the 5 year plan, 77% of the high priority projects identified in the Con Plan were addressed. The accomplishments included in Table 1 are well targeted to meet the Plan’s priorities and objectives, with an average annual completion rate for the program year over 204%. In only two years, the five-year goal for public facilities support has a completion rate of 809%. Table 1 accomplishments include accomplishments by projects funded prior to 2016-17.

Please refer to the Appendix to review additional Consortium member contributions to this section.

Urban County CDBG Project Status:

Guadalupe Voluntary Demolition – 2012: Testing and abatement of lead and asbestos containing materials, and the demolition of the final 2 structures has been completed. The project is now complete.

Buckeye Sidewalks- 2014: Installation of the new sidewalks was completed in the fall of 2016. 22,325 square feet of 5 ft. wide concrete sidewalk, 4,465 linear feet of curb and gutter, 17 ADA ramps were installed, and 20 driveway entrances were re-paved. 311 residents including 267 low and moderate income residents living in the immediate project area were assisted in addition to other residents using the sidewalks, ADA ramps, and other improvements.

Circle the City Medical Respite – 2016: Circle the City provided 1,042 bed days of CDBG funded shelter, meals, skilled nursing care, and supportive services for 22 homeless men and women released from area hospitals, but who were not healthy enough to return to living on the streets. Approximately 80% of the homeless individuals that left Circle the City in 2016-17 transitioned into other housing and did not return to being homeless.

Gila Bend Community Center – 2016: The project design is approximately 30% complete. Design work is continuing into 2017-18. Bidding and construction will begin once the design is complete.

Goodyear Waterline – 2016: The project is being re-designed to fit within the amount of funding awarded. Construction is expected to start in the Fall of 2017.

Guadalupe Repavement – 2016: The project design is 95% complete. The bid process began in August 2017, with project completion expected by the end of 2017.

Buckeye Sewer- 2015: The project encountered significant utility conflicts during design, which delayed completion of the design phase. The design was 95% complete on 6/30/17. Construction will begin by fall of 2017, and is expected to be completed by early 2018.
Gila Bend Waterline – 2015: 4,720 linear feet of new, replacement waterline has been installed in the existing residential neighborhood. The 240 residents, including 164 low and moderate income residents assisted by this project now have improved water flow, including adequate water pressure for fire safety.

Goodyear Lighting – 2015: 20 existing lamp post style streetlights were removed and replaced with new up-to-date poles and efficient LED lamp heads. The existing lighting in the park within Canada Village was removed and replaced with three new foundations, poles, and LED lamp heads. The new street and park area lights are now brighter, more energy efficient, and last longer with less maintenance providing for a safer community. The installation was completed on March 23, 2017. 350 residents, including 270 low and moderate income residents are benefitting from the new lights.

Maricopa County Home Improvement Program MCHIP - 2015 & 2016: The emergency and minor home repair program will assist owner-occupied County residents with minor to moderate home repairs such as roof repair / replacement, plumbing and electrical repairs, heating and A/C repair or replacement, kitchen and bathroom rehabilitation, and ADA modifications. This is a continuation of a program that started in 2013. The program primarily used 2015-16 funding to assist clients during the 2016-2017 program year. It will continue in 2017-18 using 2016-17 and 2017-18 CDBG funding.

Maricopa County Homeless Services – 2016: Funding supported the operation of the overflow shelter during July - August, 2016. 1,885 homeless individuals were provided 21,007 bed nights of emergency shelter.

Respite Shelter Services – 2016: Respite shelter assisted 18 homeless men during 2017-18, providing 2,010 bed-days of shelter, meals, and supportive services to assist them with locating more permanent housing.

Wickenburg Waterline – 2016: Project is 95% complete. Improvements include 1,200 linear feet of 8 in. ductile iron waterline, 2 - 8 in. valves, 3 to 8 in. tapping sleeves, and 2 fire hydrants were installed and tested. The tie over to new lines was completed, and 13 new service connections were completed. Additional improvements included 3,320 square feet of 4 ft. wide concrete side walks, 4 ADA compliant ramps, 78 linear feet of curb and gutter, and 30 square feet of valley gutter was replaced. Additional completions included 95% of 7,807 square yards of mill and replace asphalt, and 8 square yards of T-Top trench repair.

Youngtown Street Lighting – 2016: The Town of Youngtown has completed a survey of existing lighting locations and identified the locations for new street lights. The Town is working with Arizona Public Service, who provides street lighting throughout the town to complete the design process and installation of the new lights.
CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic Composition of Families Assisted
Describe the families assisted (including the racial and ethnic status of families assisted).

91.520(a)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CDBG</th>
<th>HOME</th>
<th>ESG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>1,220</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or American Native</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,858</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>1,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Hispanic</td>
<td>1,513</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>596</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 – Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds

Narrative

Race and ethnicity numbers are reported in the above table for projects able to collect this data. Infrastructure projects qualify for CDBG funding through low-moderate income data (at least 51% of target area must be low mod) and are typically unable to collect race and ethnicity data. The table above represents accomplishments by projects that likely qualify for CDBG funding through an individual income qualification process, and as a result, total race and ethnicity numbers will not equal total persons served as reported in this CAPER.

Table 2 Note: The above table in IDIS does not include the range of race and ethnicity categories to capture all of the required data. The following figures should be included in the totals:

- CDBG Race Total should be 1,925 persons to include 67 assisted in Race: Other category.
- HOME Race Total should be 98 to include 4 persons assisted in Race: Other category.
- ESG Race Total should be 1,864 to include 65 persons assisted in Multiple Races, 2 Don’t know/refused, and 390 Missing Information.
- ESG Ethnicity Table should be 1,864 to include 2 persons Don’t know/refused, and 2 Missing Information.
CR-15 - Resources and Investments
Identify the resources made available. 91.520(a)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Funds</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Resources Made Available</th>
<th>Amount Expended During Program Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDBG</td>
<td>CDBG</td>
<td>$3,257,822</td>
<td>$2,608,421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOME</td>
<td>HOME</td>
<td>$3,324,501</td>
<td>$5,148,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESG</td>
<td>ESG</td>
<td>$239,473</td>
<td>$241,932</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

The table above represents resources made available from HUD in FY2016-2017 for HOME, CDBG, and ESG and any carryover funds. Consortium member cities/towns are Entitlement communities and received a total of $11,324,686 in FY16-17 CDBG funds from HUD. Glendale and Maricopa County received ESG funds from HUD. Refer to individual member CAPERs for CDBG and ESG accomplishments.

**CDBG Funds:** Maricopa County's FY 2016-2017 CDBG Total Allocation was $2,735,554 and the total Reallocated (carryover) Funds was $522,268. The total funds available were $3,257,822. Of the total $3,257,822 funds available, $136,778 of contingency funds was withheld for project overruns (which is 5% of 2016 allocation).

**HOME Funds:** FY 2016-2017 HOME Total Allocation was $3,324,501. The required CHDO set-aside was $498,675.

Of the total funds available Maricopa County's share of the HOME funds for Urban County projects was $819,361 for planned activities and objectives (administration $207,045 and $612,316 for projects). Allocation to members is less the 15% Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) set-aside and 5% administrative assessment for each member except the County, whose administrative assessment is set at 10%. The Consortium Member's share of the HOME Funds was $2,006,465 (administration $125,403 and $1,881,062 for projects).

**ESG Funds:** Maricopa County's FY 2016-2017 ESG Total Allocation was $239,473.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Area</th>
<th>Planned Percentage of Allocation</th>
<th>Actual Percentage of Allocation</th>
<th>Narrative Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Countywide</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Countywide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments
**Narrative**

**Target Areas** - Annual geographic allocations of federal resources may be determined annually by individual Consortium members within the Maricopa HOME Consortium. The Maricopa HOME Consortium does not have geographic priorities as part of the Five Year Consolidated Plan. Refer to individual Consortium member plans for more information in this regard.

**Maricopa County Allocations** - The Maricopa Urban County service area includes Unincorporated Maricopa County, Buckeye, El Mirage, Goodyear, Gila Bend, Guadalupe, Queen Creek, Tolleson, Wickenburg, and Youngtown, and unincorporated Maricopa County. The County also funded other sub-recipients in FY 16-17 including Circle the City, Respite Shelter, and the Lodestar Day Resource Center. Maricopa County utilizes 100% of its federal allocations to benefit low and moderate-income target areas in the above mentioned cities and towns or to address slum and blight issues.

**HOME Consortium Allocations** - At the beginning of the program year, each Consortium member received a share of the $3,324,501 of HOME funds which is allocated to the HOME Consortium cities and towns. The Maricopa Urban County, as a HOME Consortium member, received a net total of $612,316 for housing related activities for the Urban County cities/towns. Housing activities for the HOME Consortium which includes the Maricopa Urban County (as MCHSD) cities are reported. The Consortium utilizes 100% of the HOME allocation dedicated to activities to benefit low income families.

Administrative allocations were as follows Avondale: $8,381, Chandler $18,741, Gilbert $0, Glendale $32,132, Peoria $11,290, Scottsdale $13,747, Surprise $0, Tempe $20,068 and Urban County HOME $207,045. Consortium members with $0 opted to utilize their entire HOME allocation for projects. The MCHSD Lead Agency administrative assessment is 5% of the Consortium Member Gross Allocation for all Consortium members except for the County which is 10%.

See below table for detail of Consortium allocations.
Leveraging

Maricopa County staff routinely emphasizes to applicants the need to leverage federal funds with local funds to stretch the benefit of the federal dollars. These efforts have been successful and projects funded under CDBG, HOME, and ESG have substantially exceeded accomplishments that could not have been achieved with federal funds alone. The Maricopa County Home Improvement Program (MCHIP) is a comprehensive program for addressing the rehabilitation needs of homeowners in the community. MCHIP leverages significant annual resources which include funds to be used for energy efficiency improvements through the Weatherization program, Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), and utility companies including Southwest Gas, Salt River Project, and Arizona Public Service;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY 2016 CDBG Allocations</th>
<th>FY 2016 Home Gross Allocation</th>
<th>Less 15% CHDO Set-Aside</th>
<th>Less MCHSD Administrative Assessment</th>
<th>FY 2016 Net Home Allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avondale</td>
<td>$574,039</td>
<td>$168,516</td>
<td></td>
<td>$8,381</td>
<td>$134,098</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chandler</td>
<td>$1,283,590</td>
<td>$376,814</td>
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<td>$18,741</td>
<td>$299,853</td>
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major and minor home rehabilitation through the HOME and CDBG; and appliance repair and replacement through the Utility Repair, Replace and Deposit (URRD) program.

**ESG Match Requirements** - HUD requires that participating jurisdictions provide 100 percent match for ESG funds. Subrecipient agencies are contractually obligated to match on a dollar for dollar basis from an alternate source. Maricopa County will use local funds to provide the 100% match requirement for the remainder of the ESG funds.

**HOME Match Requirements** - HUD requires that participating jurisdictions provide 25 percent match for all HOME funds. Matching requirements of HUD programs will be satisfied by ensuring, through the lead agency of the Maricopa HOME Consortium, that sufficient match resources are obtained to meet the 25% match requirement. Each Consortium member will provide the 25% match requirement for its portion of the HOME per annual formula allocation. At a minimum, match resources should be identified at the beginning of the fiscal year. Individual Consortium members are responsible for ensuring that the match source is eligible under the HOME regulations. Match requirements are reported by each Consortium and Urban County member to the lead agency and compiled annually.

Additionally, the Consortium will delegate responsibility for the 25% match requirement to CHDOs funded through the 15% HOME CHDO set-aside. CHDOs will be required to demonstrate that sufficient match has been committed for the HOME program at the time funding applications are submitted to the Consortium. The Maricopa HOME Consortium funded two CHDOs during FY 2016-2017, Guadalupe Community Development Corporation (GCDC) and Newtown CDC. GCDC leveraged its HOME allocation with SHOP funds and Newtown CDC leverages HOME funds with forgivable loans provided to low-income first time homebuyers from the Federal Home Loan bank. Varying leveraging techniques employed by individual HOME Consortium members are a function of the types of projects being assisted and the applicable federal, state and local regulations in effect.

Refer to the Appendix and individual CAPERs for individual Consortium member responses.

**HOME Match Report**

The following tables include information for the Maricopa HOME Consortium.

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Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report
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<td>Appraised Land/Real Property ($)</td>
<td>Required Infrastructure ($)</td>
<td>Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor</td>
<td>Bond Financing ($)</td>
<td>Total Match ($)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MC - Southwest Gas 3</td>
<td>10/31/2016</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MC - Utility Repair and Replace Deposit 1</td>
<td>02/28/2017</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MC - Utility Repair and Replace Deposit 2</td>
<td>08/31/2016</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MC - Utility Repair and Replace Deposit 3</td>
<td>10/31/2016</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MC - Utility Repair and Replace Deposit 4</td>
<td>10/30/2015</td>
<td>891</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MC - Utility Repair and Replace Deposit 5</td>
<td>02/29/2016</td>
<td>2,063</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,063</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year
HOME Program Income, MBE/WBE, and Relocation Report

The following tables include information for the Maricopa HOME Consortium.

### Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balance on hand at beginning of reporting period $</th>
<th>Amount received during reporting period $</th>
<th>Total amount expended during reporting period $</th>
<th>Amount expended for TBRA $</th>
<th>Balance on hand at end of reporting period $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$333,020</td>
<td>$355,981</td>
<td>$230,597</td>
<td>$16,371</td>
<td>$459,404</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7 – Program Income
## Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises

Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Minority Business Enterprises</th>
<th>White Non-Hispanic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alaskan Native or American Indian</td>
<td>Asian or Pacific Islander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contracts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>$1,010,455</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Contracts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>$306,694</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                                | Total       | Women Business Enterprises | Male                |
|                                |             |                               |                     |
| **Contracts**                  |             |                               |                     |
| Dollar                         |             |                               |                     |
| Amount                         | $1,244,927 | $501,723                      | $743,205            |
| Number                         | 28          | 11                            | 17                  |
| **Sub-Contracts**              |             |                               |                     |
| Number                         | 72          | 5                             | 67                  |
| Dollar                         | $311,397   | $10,316                       | $301,082            |

Table 8 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises
### Minority Owners of Rental Property

Indicate the number of HOME assisted rental property owners and the total amount of HOME funds in these rental properties assisted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Minority Property Owners</th>
<th>White Non-Hispanic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alaskan Native or American Indian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asian or Pacific Islander</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black Non-Hispanic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dollar Amount</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

### Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition.

| Parcels Acquired | 0 | 0 |
| Businesses Displaced | 0 | 0 |
| Nonprofit Organizations Displaced | 0 | 0 |
| Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced | 7 | $21,941 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Households Displaced</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Minority Property Enterprises</th>
<th>White Non-Hispanic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alaskan Native or American Indian</td>
<td>Asian or Pacific Islander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition
CR-20 - Affordable Housing

Evaluation of the jurisdiction's progress in providing affordable housing, including the number and types of families served, the number of extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income persons served. 91.520(b)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units</th>
<th>One-Year Goal</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,045</td>
<td>1,181</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units</th>
<th>One-Year Goal</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,227</td>
<td>3,210</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units</th>
<th>One-Year Goal</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total | 7,272 | 4,403 |

Table 11 – Number of Households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of households supported through Rental Assistance</th>
<th>One-Year Goal</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7,128</td>
<td>4,034</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of households supported through The Production of New Units</th>
<th>One-Year Goal</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units</th>
<th>One-Year Goal</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>57</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units</th>
<th>One-Year Goal</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>67</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total | 7,272 | 4,403 |

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

Discuss the difference between goals and outcomes and problems encountered in meeting these goals.

This section compares the outcomes to the one-year Annual Action Plan Affordable Housing goals for FY2016-2017, as they were submitted in year two of the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan. Maricopa County and its sub-recipients worked diligently toward meeting the goals identified. Goals for FY 16-17 were either exceeded or very close to being met. The tables above outline the numbers of households supported and the number of affordable housing units that were provided by program type. This table is inclusive of HOME, CDBG (Maricopa Urban County and Consortium members), ESG (rapid re-housing activities), and local Public Housing Agencies affordable housing goals. The CDBG, HOME, and local Public Housing Agency one-year goals and outcomes for households to be supported were reported by each of the HOME Consortium member jurisdictions and may include local Public Housing Authority data.
Refer to the Appendix to review additional Consortium member responses to this section. Also refer to individual Consortium member Annual Action Plans for detailed descriptions of their projects.

**Maricopa Urban County**

14 households were provided access to affordable housing units through full rehabilitation or emergency repair (7 with CDBG and 7 with HOME funds). Rehabilitation of deteriorating housing assists in keeping beneficiaries in their homes longer and lowers overall costs of housing, providing affordable housing. Rehabilitation of housing often is leveraged with Weatherization funds from the U.S. Department of Energy and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for energy efficiency improvements which lower the cost of utilities and provide maintenance on homes those beneficiaries otherwise may not be able to afford.

30 persons were served through the ESG Rapid Re-housing program which helps persons who are homeless move quickly into affordable housing units.

The greatest challenge in meeting goals has proven to be lack of funding to meet the needs identified through competitive funding application processes. Federal funds are not increasing at levels comparable to the increase in need, making it hard to meet proposed goals. Further, the current housing market and economic environment serve as barriers to meeting goals. Often the capacity to fund and implement existing or additional programs is limited.

**Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.**

**Maricopa County**

In response to changing market needs, Maricopa County announced in its FY17 Annual Action Plan that it will be implementing a Tenant Based Rental Assistance program to meet the needs of affordable housing for Maricopa County residents. Leveraging efforts with public and private funding agencies will continue as they are vital to the success of federal housing programs.

**HOME Consortium**

Refer to Appendix for individual Consortium member responses related to programmatic adjustments or changes members considered for future Annual Action Plans.
Include the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income persons served by each activity where information on income by family size is required to determine the eligibility of the activity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Households Served</th>
<th>CDBG Actual</th>
<th>HOME Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extremely Low-income</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-income</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate-income</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

For the purposes of this table, the following categories have been used for HOME and CDBG: Extremely Low Income = 0=30% AMI, Low Income = 30-50% AMI, Moderate Income = 60-80% AMI

Summary of the efforts to address “worst case needs”, and progress in meeting the needs of persons with disabilities. Worst-case housing needs are defined as low-income renter households who pay more than half of their income for rent, live in seriously substandard housing, which includes homeless people, or have been involuntarily displaced. The needs of persons with disability do not include beds in nursing homes or other service-centered facilities.

Maricopa County funded the following programs or projects which serve to meet the most vulnerable populations:

- Tenant Based Rental Assistance
- Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation and Weatherization/Energy Efficiency
- Rental Development
- Medical respite shelters for persons experiencing homelessness

Refer to Appendix for individual HOME Consortium member responses.
CR-25 - Homeless and Other Special Needs
91.220(d, e); 91.320(d, e); 91.520(c). Evaluate the jurisdiction’s progress in meeting its specific objectives for reducing and ending homelessness through:

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

Maricopa County solicits homeless service providers who specialize in reaching out to persons experiencing homelessness, utilizing motivational interviewing techniques in order to access individuals for services and housing. Through its annual competitive application process, Maricopa County identifies and secures contract(s) with non-profit agencies, municipalities, or multi-agency collaborative(s), who demonstrate the experience, commitment and capacity to carry out the proposed services. During the FY17-18 CDBG funding process, the CDBG oversight committee voted in favor of dedicating 100% of its public service funding to support homeless services.

MCHSD uses a variety of funds to assist with homeless services in Maricopa County, including Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) as described in the The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act As Amended by S.896 Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009 as administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, 24 CFR Parts 91 and 576, and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) as described in 24 CFR Part 570.

During the program year, Maricopa County used $90,346 of Emergency Solutions Grant funding to support the Rapid-Rehousing program which successfully provided 30 individuals with short to medium term rapid re-housing assistance.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Maricopa County funds emergency shelter providers for the provision of services or shelter to homeless individuals and families with ESG and CDBG funds. Eligible activities include: Maintenance, rent, security, fuel, equipment, insurance, food, furnishings, supplies necessary for operation of Emergency Shelter in Maricopa County. Eligible costs may also include hotel/motel vouchers for individuals or families experiencing homelessness when congregant temporary emergency shelter is unavailable and staff salaries necessary to provide the above services.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: likely to become homeless after being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); and, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs
During the program year, representatives from Maricopa County Human Services Department, Maricopa County Correctional Health Services (CHS), Justice Systems Planning & Information (JSPI), Housing Authority of Maricopa County (HAMC), and Mercy Maricopa Integrated Care (MMIC), created a partnership to reduce recidivism, and connect people experiencing homelessness, and are justice engaged, to appropriate housing and supportive services. The partnership's mission is to work hand in hand with supportive services, housing providers, physical and mental health services, jails, and policy makers to serve justice-involved homeless individuals and families by connecting them with necessary supports and housing. Through the development of a sophisticated and person-centered continuum of services, the partnership expects to provide improved services, leverage resources, create efficiencies, and reduce recidivism. MCHSD will prioritize housing for eligible participants of its Tenant Based Rental Assistance and Rapid Re-Housing programs, provide a connection to relevant services within MCHSD, i.e. workforce linkages, and link service contracts and housing to priority populations.

MCHSD, through multiple cross-divisional collaborations and initiatives, addresses the needs of low-income or extremely low-income families from becoming homeless, including those being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care or receiving assistance from public or private agencies, through the following programs:

- **Smart Justice Initiative** – A collaborative justice initiative made of Maricopa County criminal justice leaders and human services partners including MCHSD which aims to reducing offender recidivism. It is bolstered by decades of careful research and seeks a more efficient, targeting of scarce resources to where they will be most effective. It aims to enhance long-term public safety, reduce the collateral damage crime inflicts on children, families, victims and neighbors.

- **Senior and Adult Independent Living Program** – Funds are provided through the County general fund and Area Agency on Aging to provide in home case management for the elderly and the physically disabled age 18 to 59. The goal is to keep people in their own homes as long as possible.

- **Community Action Program (CAP)** – Funds are provided through private, local, county, and federal funding to assist the elderly, disabled, and other low and moderate income residents with a menu of services. Services may include information and referral, utility deposits and payments, rent/mortgage deposits and assistance, eviction prevention, food pantries, gas and prescription assistance, head start programs, and IDA asset assistance. Programs are developed to ensure local needs are met.

- **Workforce Development** – Operates two comprehensive One-Stop Career Centers called Arizona @ Work: Maricopa County. Funds will serve job seekers and youth between the ages of 16-24 to help them further their education and employment goals. Arizona @ Work: Maricopa County is also conducting several pilot programs with services targeted at specific populations including US Veterans, individuals dealing with homelessness and those with criminal justice challenges.

- **Weatherization Program** – Funds are provided through private and federal funds to provide an in home energy audit and weatherization assistance to elderly, persons with disabilities, families with children, and other low income residents that increase energy efficiency of homes.

- **Utility Repair/Replacement Program** – Private funds are provided to complete repair/replacement of utility related appliances for the elderly, persons with disabilities, families with children, and
other low income County residents to repair or replace home appliances.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

Maricopa County prioritizes Housing-Based and -Focused Case Management. These services assist homeless individuals to obtain appropriate supportive services and other federal, state, local, and private assistance available to promote long-term housing stability, and develop a plan to assist the program participant to retain permanent housing after the assistance ends, taking into account all relevant considerations. Housing-based and -focused case management may support housing attainment using the minimum supports and services necessary to address the housing need or crisis. Services are voluntary, as needed, and person-centered. Service intensity may increase through progressive engagement based on individual need and choice.

To help meet this need in FY16-17, Maricopa County utilized Rapid Re-housing funding to rapidly move 30 persons experiencing homelessness into permanent housing and to surround them with appropriate services. To accomplish the need, Maricopa County works with CoC and many community-based partners. The goal of the CoC is to quickly and effectively end homelessness for individuals and families. The Coordinated Entry System is in place to reduce returns to homelessness because individuals and families will be placed in housing interventions that are most appropriate and effective for them. The Coordinated Entry System is moving from a first come first served system to one that will assess for the level of need and make program referrals based on the specific needs of the individual or family. Once placed in the most appropriate housing possible, the individual or family is less likely to become homeless again.
CR-30 - Public Housing

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing. 91.220(h); 91.320(j)

Maricopa County is currently working with the Housing Authority of Maricopa County (HAMC) on an agreement to fund rehabilitation of a forty-eight (48) unit, duplex housing cluster, known as Father Fidelis Kuban in Guadalupe, Arizona. The project is part of the HAMC’s Rental Assistance Demonstration program. The County will be the first lien holder and will create 20 floating HOME units. The term of the loan is for 17 years at 2% interest. Project completion is expected in December 2018.

Some members of the Maricopa HOME Consortium are served by a Local Housing Agency (LHA), which prepares an Annual Agency Plan. The numbers of units of public housing and Housing Choice Vouchers for each agency are shown below. Although there is some turnover during the year and new people assisted as units become available, all of the units below represent existing increments of assisted housing and therefore were not counted as new units of assistance planned for FY 16-17. Agencies with Public Housing units continued improvements to their units consistent with their Five Year Action Plans.

HAMC manages 827 public housing rental units at seventeen sites throughout Maricopa County and administers 1,641 Housing Choice Vouchers. In addition, HAMC manages one scattered site, single-family tax credit/mixed finance development and is a limited partner in a second mixed-finance 120-unit family development. The first of the public housing developments was planned and constructed a half century ago and the last traditional public housing development was built over a decade ago. Due to various changes in federal housing policy, it is imperative that the HAMC engage in policies to provide for the accomplishment of its mission, “to improve the quality of life of families and strengthen communities by developing and sustaining affordable housing programs; and to become a leading housing authority by exemplifying best practices, offering innovative affordable housing programs, and expanding accessibility throughout Maricopa County.” As discussed in the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan, some of these activities include:

- Convert public housing units with a combination of public housing and Section 8 to maximize subsidies by sites.
- Dispose of assets determined not to be feasible to maintain as affordable housing because of location, cost of redevelopment, impact and other factors. If disposition is determined to be the best option for a site, HAMC would look to replace the disposed units in another location.
- Use Rental Assistance Demonstration funds to improve and increase density at Madison Heights in Avondale, Arizona.
- Use Project-based Vouchers (PBV) on HAMC developments to increase options and opportunities for residents.

Refer to the Appendix to review additional Consortium member contributions to this section.
Actions taken to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

The Housing Authority of Maricopa County maintains a Family Self-Sufficiency program for both Housing Choice Voucher and Public Housing programs. Each HAMC office has informational handouts and referrals to help the residents find resources based on their needs. Partnerships with local nonprofits and governmental agencies, including the Maricopa County Human Services Department, have increased the resources available to residents. Goal setting is a part of the FSS program requirement. Residents and clients have been able to improve their credit scores, obtain GED certificates, attend college, earn workforce/technology certificates, increase wage based incomes and reduce reliance on welfare assistance. The Housing Authority of Maricopa County does not have a homeownership program at this time. However, HAMC is exploring the option of creating a homeownership program.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

The Housing Authority of Maricopa County is not a troubled PHA.

Refer to Appendix for individual Consortium member responses related to PHA status and actions taken.
CR-35 - Other Actions

Actions taken to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment. 91.220 (j); 91.320 (i)

Members of the HOME Consortium regularly coordinate with private and public affordable housing providers, developers, and social service agencies. The City of Tempe and the Urban County have successfully pursued and leveraged HOME funding with Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) resources, and Maricopa County has partnered with the Housing Authority of Maricopa County to provide HOME funding for a Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) project.

This April, Maricopa County joined communities across the nation in celebration of National Fair Housing Month. The division helped plan and will participate in a full day fair housing symposium on April 7 entitled ‘Yes! In My Backyard; Negotiating the Changing Landscape of Fair Housing’. Topics at the event included local nuisance ordinances, and rental and real estate housing policies negatively affecting justice-involved persons and other vulnerable populations.

Refer to the Appendix to review additional Consortium member contributions to this section.

Actions taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

In the current affordable housing crisis, addressing underserved housing needs is increasingly difficult due to historically low vacancy rates and low landlord engagement. Maricopa County and the HOME Consortium continued to wisely invest its federal funds in viable projects and combined federal funding sources with other resources so that it could continue to provide Maricopa County residents with increased affordable housing options. To provide assistance to beneficiaries through housing activities using best practices, Maricopa County begun implementation of a Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program to help meet the needs of affordable housing for homeless, justice-involved renters.

Maricopa County sought innovative ways to implement HUD programs with existing resources or innovate with new resources and, due to key leveraging of resources, owner occupied housing rehabilitation activities are locally as well as federally funded. In 2017, Maricopa County applied for and was awarded a grant from the Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community to continue its Veterans home modification program, which seeks to provide accessibility modifications and keep veterans in their homes.

Additional actions undertaken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs include:

- Exploring methods for increasing landlord engagement for TBRA program
- Applying for additional local funding to increase affordable housing stock, address homelessness, or increase the supply of safe, sanitary housing
• Advocacy by members of the CDAC regarding the preservation of HUD resources for housing and community development
• Participation on the Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care Committee on Homelessness.
• Participation in Funder’s Collaborative opportunities to align strategies to ending homelessness.
• The continued role of the Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC) in recommendations to the Board of Supervisors regarding federal funds

HOME Consortium

Throughout the Consortium, each jurisdiction has its own individual local needs and priorities. Consortium members continue to hold monthly meetings to ensure open communication among the members. Refer to the Appendix to review additional Consortium member contributions to this section.

Actions taken to reduce lead-based paint hazards. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

The Maricopa HOME Consortium continued to comply with all lead-based paint (LBP) requirements imposed by HUD and will continue to direct resources to eliminate lead-based paint in its housing. The following actions took place:

• Pursuant to CFR 36.900, Consortium members addressed, monitored, evaluated and reduced lead-based paint hazards throughout the community through Housing Improvement Programs, Emergency Rehabilitation Grant Programs, and Rental Reinvestment Rehabilitation Programs.
• Consortium members approached all pre-1978 units participating in rehabilitation programs with a presumption of lead-paint hazards.
• Contracted with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) certified lead paint firms for assessment and abatement activities in the rehabilitation programs.

Consortium members that have Local Housing Authorities inspected private market rental units that have Housing Choice Voucher programs for cracked and peeling paint and abated prior to occupancy if they met the thresholds for lead paint inspection. The thresholds are:

• Children under six years in the new tenant family; and
• The rental unit having been built before 1978

Lead-based paint requirements for rehabilitation programs using CDBG and HOME funds fall into three categories based on the amount of rehabilitation assistance committed. Consortium members followed the three procedures as articulated in the Consolidated Plan Lead Based Paint Hazards section SP-65.

In order to reduce the number of housing units containing lead-based paint hazards, housing programs require that rental units receiving tenant based rental assistance meet minimum quality standards. For
units built prior to 1978, to be occupied by a family with a child under six years old, all chipped and peeling paint will be removed prior to assisted occupancy. Rental units constructed before 1978 and rehabilitated with CDBG or HOME assistance are tested and all lead paint abated as part of the rehabilitation contract. All homes constructed before 1978 and rehabilitated with CDBG or HOME assistance will comply with HUD LBP requirements. Following these requirements increased the inventory of lead-safe housing available to extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families in Maricopa County.

The Consortium works with certified lead-based paint inspectors to identify lead-based paint hazards when necessary. This inspector is qualified to conduct lead-based paint identification assessment, and clearance service to reduce lead hazards. Prospective buyers are provided the EPA brochure regarding lead hazards. Client files are monitored annually for documentation that this information was provided.

Actions taken to reduce the number of poverty-level families. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

Maricopa County Human Services Department's (HSD) mission is to provide and coordinate essential support and social services to vulnerable populations and to enhance economic, educational, and social opportunities and strengthen communities. To this end, Maricopa County is committed to reducing the number of low-income families through innovative programs. By collaborating across divisions within HSD, the County has implemented programs that pair social services such as workforce training with rental programs aimed at reducing homelessness. The Maricopa County MCHIP program offers four distinct housing programs that provide a wide range of housing related services to eligible homeowners and homebuyers in the County. These programs include: home energy efficiency services, home improvement assistance, homebuyer assistance, and veterans home improvement services. These programs help to reduce housing costs for low-income families and assist in reducing the overall poverty level of the community. Maricopa Urban County also provided funds to New Life Center and UMOM which offer emergency shelter facilities and essential services for homeless prevention to assist in reducing the number of households living below the poverty level. The HOME program helps increase the supply of affordable housing for low to moderate-income households. The ESG program offers wrap-around services coupled with housing assistance to homeless individuals to provide a path out of homelessness.

Maricopa County Workforce Development operates two comprehensive One-Stop Career Centers called Arizona @ Work: Maricopa County which serve job seekers and youth between the ages of 16-24 to help them further their education and employment goals. Arizona @ Work: Maricopa County is also conducting several pilot programs with services targeted at specific populations including US Veterans, individuals dealing with homelessness and those with criminal justice challenges.

Refer to the Appendix to review additional Consortium member contributions to this section.

Maricopa Urban County
The Community Development Block Grant’s objectives are to develop viable communities that provide decent, safe and sanitary housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities primarily for persons of low and moderate income. Annually, CDBG resources are allocated through a competitive grant process to address unique local community development needs.

A summary of actions CDBG sub-recipients have taken to reduce poverty include:

**Guadalupe**

Provides food and utility assistance when needed. In addition, financial planning education is provided to help families manage their bills.

**Wickenburg**

The Town owns the building that the CAP office and Senior Respite Center operate out of and do the maintenance on these buildings. The Town also owns the building that Soroptimist Thrift Shop is also located in and charges a low rent of $100 per year. The Thrift Shop provides clothing vouchers to the CAP office for people and families in need. The CAP office has a large food giveaway each month. Town staff assist with the distribution. The Town organizes a Make a Difference Day each year, where Town staff and volunteers assist elderly and low income residents do home improvements and yard work.

**Youngtown**

Utilizes the Maricopa County homeless referral program. In addition, Youngtown participates in the annual Point-In-Time Homeless count.

**Actions taken to develop institutional structure. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)**

The Maricopa County Human Services Department, through the Housing and Community Development Division, serves as the lead entity of the HOME Consortium and Urban County. It ensures CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds are carried out in accordance with federal regulations through technical assistance provided to HOME Consortium members, subrecipients, and affordable housing developers. MCHSD coordinated with various public, private, and non-profit agencies in carrying out its activities. Collaboration between local, county, and state agencies is important in successfully accomplishing its goals and objectives identified in the Annual Action Plan and addressing community needs.

Maricopa County will built upon existing partnerships, and with respect to specific gaps in institutional structure, worked to create new multi-sector partnerships to find innovative solutions to solving problems. The following actions were taken to improve and impact the institutional structure of the delivery of HUD grants and Community Development services in the Urban County:
• Worked with the Continuum of Care to improve the coordinated entry system for homeless service programs.
• Participated in existing collaborative efforts such as 25 Cities, Zero: 2016, ESG Collaborative, Performance Standards and Data Quality (PSDQ), HEART Work Group, Ending Homelessness Advisory Council (EHAC), and the Continuum of Care board.
• Served as the administrator for the Urban County Community Development Block Grant and as the Lead Agency for the Maricopa HOME Consortium.
• Developed new linkages between services provided under the umbrella of the Maricopa County Human Services Department, particularly in the area of the new Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program. The Divisions of Head Start, Community Services, Senior and Adult Services, and Workforce Development work closely with the Housing and Community Development Division. The combined efforts strengthen all divisions and result in a continuum of care encompassing homelessness prevention, rent and utility assistance, help finding employment and/or obtaining training, stable housing, links to homeownership opportunities, and tools for long term financial stability.

HOME Consortium

Refer to the Appendix to review additional Consortium member contributions to this section.

Actions taken to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

Coordination between public and private agencies allows these programs to work effectively. Maricopa County benefited from strong partnerships forged with the Regional Continuum of Care, local non-profit organizations, Housing Authority of Maricopa County, participation on the Arizona Fair Housing Partnership Steering Committee, and participation on the Arizona Partnership for Healthy Communities Steering Committee and Capacity Building Workgroup.

The Urban County continues to strive for collaboration and fiscally responsible projects. The communities of Buckeye, El Mirage, Gila Bend, Goodyear, Guadalupe, Queen Creek, Tolleson, Wickenburg, and Youngtown, and the unincorporated areas of the County are represented on the Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC). The CDAC is responsible for advising the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors on the annual allocations of CDBG funds. The participation in a public forum guided by adopted by-laws and mandatory community development objectives of each participating community is intended to provide a reasonable distribution of the available HUD resources, and provide for broader citizen participation in the planning process. Maricopa County Human Services Department (MCHSD), Housing and Community Development Division issued Notices of Funding Availability (NOFAs) to Urban County participant cities and towns and interested parties announcing the availability of CDBG funds. Interested parties submitted applications identifying local community need(s) affecting low/moderate
income residents. Each governmental applicant was asked to submit a resolution from the local community identifying the need(s) and local support for the activity. MCHSD staff reviewed CDBG applications. CDBG applications were forwarded to CDAC for scoring and final recommendation of funding.

Members of the HOME Consortium coordinated with private industry, businesses, developers, and social service agencies. Members also worked closely with the real estate, construction and finance industries to implement other ongoing HOME and CDBG supported housing rehabilitation and production activities. Maricopa HOME Consortium members competitively awarded HOME and CDBG funding as applicable to local and federal laws. As a result, a portion of Maricopa HOME Consortium’s HOME funds throughout the county were competitively awarded to non-profit organizations, e.g. Habitat for Humanity for single-family housing new construction and rehabilitation in several cities, Trellis to operate a homebuyer assistance program in Avondale, Foundation for Senior Living to assist the Urban County with owner occupied housing rehabilitation, and ARM of Save the Family to acquire, rehabilitate and manage single family rental properties. In some cases, the Maricopa County CHDOs also coordinated with social service agencies to provide activities such as homeownership counseling, career development, youth enrichment and achievement, and day care centers.

Coordination with private housing was enhanced through an agreement between Maricopa County and Gorman and Company, a private developer. The developer was chosen through a competitive bid process with the Housing Authority of Maricopa County to design and construct a multi-family housing complex in Avondale.

**Identify actions taken to overcome the effects of any impediments identified in the jurisdictions analysis of impediments to fair housing choice. 91.520(a)**

This section provides a summary of the actions taken by Maricopa County to further fair housing and overcome effects of impediments to fair housing choice which are both regional in nature and different for each jurisdiction within the HOME Consortium. Maricopa County is addressing impediments as described in the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) FY 2015-2020. Maricopa County, Consortium members, Urban County members, and sub-recipients through activities that are funded by HOME, CDBG and ESG and other federal sources, affirmatively further fair housing in a manner that reaches across cultures in the large, populous, and diverse County. Refer to the Appendix to review additional Consortium member contributions to this section.

**Maricopa County**

- Representatives from Maricopa County Human Services Department, Maricopa County Correctional Health Services (CHS), Justice Systems Planning & Information (JSPI), Housing Authority of Maricopa County (HAMC), and Mercy Maricopa Integrated Care (MMIC), created a
partnership to reduce recidivism, and connect people experiencing homelessness, and are justice engaged, to appropriate housing and supportive services. The partnership’s mission is to work hand in hand with supportive services, housing providers, physical and mental health services, jails, and policy makers to serve justice-involved homeless individuals and families by connecting them with necessary supports and housing.

- Engaging in landlord outreach to local private affordable housing providers during the implementation of the County’s Tenant Based Rental Assistance program in an effort to assist individuals experiencing homelessness and are justice engaged with finding safe and affordable homes.
- Arizona Fair Housing Partnership (AFHP) membership: MCHSD was a member and attended monthly steering committee meetings. During FY16, MCHSD staff co-chaired AFHP meetings and intensively participated in planning and implementing the Fair Housing Symposium.
- April 7, 2017: AFHP held its annual event called: ‘Yes! In My Backyard; Negotiating the Changing Landscape of Fair Housing’. The event counted as 6 Continuing Education Real Estate Credits. MCHSD assisted with planning and setting up for the event, attended, and helped with outreach to partners and multifamily property management.
- The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors (BOS) issued a Proclamation that designated April 2017 as Fair Housing Month and recognizes the values and efforts of those who seek to identify and eliminate barriers to full and fair housing opportunities.
- HSD maintains a referral webpage on the updated Maricopa.gov website that includes information for citizens seeking to file a housing discrimination complaint, and provides information about housing discrimination, and how to learn more about their rights under the Arizona Residential Landlord and Tenant Act. The department also provides referrals and information to persons who believe they have been discriminated as needed.
- Convening a Subcommittee of the Maricopa HOME Consortium to research, plan, and coordinate the regional Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) submittal that will be due in 2019.
- Convening and serving as the Lead for a regional committee of local governmental officials and Public Housing Authorities that will undertake the AFH in partnership.
CR-40 - Monitoring

Describe the standards and procedures used to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and used to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements. 91.220; 91.230

Monitoring is a continuous process of systematic review of programs and fund administration to evaluate program management, performance, and program outcomes. Monitoring helps ensure adequate performance and compliance with all applicable statutes, regulations, and policies. To be an effective tool for improving performance and avoiding non-compliance, monitoring requires the on-going application of appropriate planning, implementation, communication, and follow-up during each phase of an activity. The typical phases of an activity include the initial allocation of funding, the written agreement, the Set-Up reports and submission of cross cutting regulation documentation (i.e. environmental review), the monthly requests for reimbursement of expenditures, the quarterly contract performance reports, and the Completion reports. Monitoring for Section 3, minority and women owned (MBE/WBE) enterprises business outreach will be reviewed annually at receipt of reports.

On-site monitoring follows a formal monitoring tool. The monitoring includes a review of progress on performance of contracted activities, financial controls and compliance with federal regulations and required local policies, including but not limited to outreach to potential clients, minority and women owned business enterprises, and affirmative marketing for multifamily rental opportunities. These policies are included in the Strategic Plan. Monitoring may result in findings, concerns or suggestions for improvement. The monitored agency is given an opportunity to correct any findings. The need for follow-up review is considered in the risk assessment for the next year and corrections to prior year findings will be specifically included in the subsequent monitoring.

Forms of Monitoring

Per the Monitoring HOME Guidebook, monitoring for HOME compliance falls into four general areas:

- **Program monitoring** assesses the overall performance and operation of the programs and helps the CM assess if its program(s) and activities are carried out effectively and in compliance with HOME rules.
- **Administrative and financial monitoring** assesses the fiscal and administrative management of the HOME funds.
- **Project monitoring** assesses compliance with requirements related to specific HOME activities and projects (such as specific homebuyer or rental development projects).
- **Long-term compliance** assesses compliance with long-term HOME requirements that apply to HOME-assisted rental and homeownership housing after project completion (closed in IDIS).

HOME Consortium monitoring may include the following procedures:
• Review of written agreements;
• Review of client files, procurement processes, compliance with Davis Bacon regulations, environmental review, etc.;
• Review of reimbursement requests, performance reports;
• Technical assistance (meetings, telephone calls, site visits, written correspondence, emails, etc.);
• On-Site review of policies and procedures (if required), project files including subrecipient/developer agreements, fiscal systems, and financial records.
• Other comprehensive monitoring as warranted; and
• If subject to application, review of monitoring reports, audits, and management letters at application.

Please see the Appendix for individual Consortium member responses for this section. Individual members worked with the agencies being monitored to correct any findings and ensure compliance with programmatic and HUD regulations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOME Consortium Monitoring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of Organizations/Activities Monitored FY16/17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Findings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Findings Resolved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Concerns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Concerns Resolved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 14 - HOME Consortium Monitoring

Citizen Participation Plan 91.105(d); 91.115(d)

Describe the efforts to provide citizens with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on performance reports.

The CAPER reports on the performance of the second program year, which is July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017. Per HUD guidelines, this CAPER allowed for reasonable notice for review and comment, as well as a fifteen (15) day comment period prior to submission. Public notice of comment period was published notifying the public of the comment period from September 8 to September 22, 2017. The Maricopa County Human Services Department, Housing and Community Development Division (HSD), public notices were published in the West Valley View, Daily News-Sun, and Arizona Business Gazette to announce the availability of the FY 16-17 Maricopa HOME Consortium and Urban County Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER). In addition, a CAPER notice was posted in the HSD lobby announcing the public comment period, as well as posted in the Housing Authority of Maricopa County lobby, and throughout public libraries.
During the comment period, the draft document was made available on the County’s website and a copy was available at the Housing and Community Development Division office, and on the Maricopa County Human Services Department website https://www.maricopa.gov/615/Plans-Reports. The public notice included the address of HSD, staff contact, mailing address, phone number, TTY, to allow the public multiple ways to direct questions or comments. No public comments were received.

The CAPER references additional related documents that are available at 234 North Central, 3rd Floor Phoenix, AZ 85004 or by calling (602) 506-5911, TTY (602) 506-4802.

- FY2015-2020 Five Year Consolidated Plan
- Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice for Maricopa County HOME Consortium and Urban County communities
- FY2016-2017 Annual Action Plan
- Adopted policies and procedures
CR-45 - CDBG

Specify the nature of, and reasons for, any changes in the jurisdiction’s program objectives and indications of how the jurisdiction would change its programs as a result of its experiences. 91.520(c)

There were no changes to the CDBG program objectives during the 16-17 program year.

Does this Jurisdiction have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants?

No

[BEDI grantees] Describe accomplishments and program outcomes during the last year.
CR-50 - HOME

Include the results of on-site inspections of affordable rental housing assisted under the program to determine compliance with housing codes and other applicable regulations. Please list those projects that should have been inspected on-site this program year based upon the schedule in §92.504(d). Indicate which of these were inspected and a summary of issues that were detected during the inspection. For those that were not inspected, please indicate the reason and how you will remedy the situation. 91.520(d)

Neither the Maricopa Human Services Department, nor its sub-recipients, directly manage assisted rental units. The Housing Authority of Maricopa County, as well as local PHAs, provides their own inspection reports of assisted rental units directly to HUD. All Maricopa County affordable rental housing projects within the affordability period will be monitored and inspected based on the county’s monitoring schedule.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOME Consortium Rental Monitoring Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of Properties within Affordability Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Properties Monitored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Units Inspected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Units that Passed Minimum Property Standards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 15 - HOME Consortium Monitoring - Affordable Rental Housing

Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units. 92.351(b)

Each member markets its HOME program and spends the funds based on its own market conditions. Refer to the Appendix to review additional Consortium member contributions to this section.

Maricopa County

During each onsite monitoring visit, Maricopa County monitors sub-recipients for compliance with affirmative marketing requirements by reviewing selection policies, marketing materials and property management interviews. Multi-family projects undergo an annual risk assessment for applicability of monitoring and will undergo financial viability monitoring as applicable. Individual compliance records are available in the monitoring files for the total of nine multi-family properties in the affordability period. As the lead agency for Urban County participants and the Maricopa County HOME Consortium, MCHSD monitors sub-recipients for compliance with affirmative marketing requirements by reviewing selection policies, marketing materials and property management interviews. The County monitored eight multifamily properties in the HOME Consortium service area in the fall of 2014, and the properties will be re-inspected pursuant to HUD guidelines. The County reviewed for compliance regarding affirmatively marketing. Individual compliance records are available in the monitoring files for the multifamily properties. No Urban County sub-recipients report properties requiring monitoring or affirmative marketing actions, as they do not receive HOME funds through MCHSD.
Refer to IDIS reports to describe the amount and use of program income for projects, including the number of projects and owner and tenant characteristics

Program income in the amount of $256,817.59 and was receipted in IDIS and $69,462.27 was expended with program income funds. Program income was used to partially fund 13 different activities including:

- Single family new construction - 2 units-50-80% AMI-owner occupied
- Replacement housing-1 unit-owner occupied
- Single family rehab-8 units-0-60% AMI-owner occupied
- Tenant based rental assistance-one year- 0-30% AMI-rental
- Homebuyer assistance-1 unit-60-80% AMI-owner occupied

Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing. 91.220(k)

The Maricopa HOME Consortium is actively engaged in many activities aimed at increasing and maintaining affordable housing subject to local needs and preferences. This flexibility allows Consortium members and Maricopa County to be nimble in the creation of or alteration of programs that increase affordable housing. Annually, projects are evaluated for success throughout the CAPER and the results may affect future funding of programs. Maricopa County currently has 3 rental development or rehabilitation projects in various stages of completion which will foster and maintain affordable housing.

As discussed in the Annual Action Plan, subject to local priorities, ordinances and the preferences of local governing bodies, members of the Maricopa HOME Consortium may:

- Continue to waive or abate permitting and development fees for priority affordable housing development and targeted redevelopment approved by local governing bodies.
- Continue to assess local zoning, subdivision, zoning and impact fees to foster affordable housing production pursuant to priorities set by local governing bodies.
- Continue to grant density bonuses, clustering, rezoning of vacant land, flexible setback requirements, adaptive re-use, inclusionary zoning and other incentives to priority affordable housing projects for production and preservation.
- Continued to implement expedited permit processing for priority affordable housing production.
- Encourage municipal and county Industrial Development Authorities (IDAs) to allocate surplus revenues for locally identified affordable housing and revitalization priorities and uses by agreement with local governing bodies. Encouraged annual reporting by IDAs to local governing bodies on the investment and volume of surplus revenues.
- Continue to monitor and update building codes to provide for cost effective construction and quality manufactured housing development.
- Implement the slumlord statute to identify and remedy projects out of compliance, thereby enhancing and preserving the existing supply of multi-family units.
- Promote the use of alternative labor in housing programs through self-help initiatives.
- Continue to foster the use of alternative durable building materials.
- Continue to inventory surplus local and county land and improvements for their use in affordable
housing production. Execute land banking where prudent and feasible pursuant to local objectives.

- Continue to investigate the feasibility of enacting impact fee exemptions, or partial abatements, for priority non-profit sponsored residential development for persons earning up to 80% Area Median Income and priority profit-sponsored residential development for benefiting the lowest income consumer possible in light of individual market conditions and personal income within a given jurisdiction.

- Work with the Arizona Housing Finance Committee or other State housing commissions to explore state statues that authorize tax increment financing, alter the commercial lease excise tax for more favorable provisions for affordable residential properties or housing and affirm the exemption of nonprofits from sales and property tax provisions.

- Establish a dialogue with the Maricopa IDA leading toward the initiation of demonstration multi-family initiatives utilizing the HUD 542 risk sharing and LIHTC programs, joint funding for multi-family and homeless/supportive housing development, public purpose provisions associated with multi-family refundings, etc.
CR-60 – ESG Supplement

ESG Supplement to the CAPER in e-snaps

For Paperwork Reduction Act

91.520(g)

1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

Basic Grant Information

Recipient Name: Maricopa County
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance: Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County Regional CoC

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1: 234 N. Central
Street Address 2: 3rd Floor
City: Phoenix
State: AZ
ZIP Code: 85004

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date: 07/01/2016
Program Year End Date: 06/30/2017

3a. Subrecipient Form – Complete one form for each subrecipient

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: UMOM NEW DAY CENTERS, INC.
City: Phoenix
State: AZ
Zip Code: 85008, 6812
DUNS Number: 833209158
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $70,000
Subrecipient or Contractor Name: COMMUNITY BRIDGES, INC.
City: Mesa
State: AZ
Zip Code: 85202, 9098
DUNS Number: 143328099
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $128,364

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: NEW LIFE CENTER
City: Avondale
State: AZ
Zip Code: 85323, 0170
DUNS Number: 884135443
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: $20,000
CR-70 – ESG - Assistance Provided and Outcomes

Shelter Utilization 91.520(g)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of New Units – Rehabbed</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of New Units – Conversion</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of bed - nights available</td>
<td>132,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of bed - nights provided</td>
<td>117,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity Utilization</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

Project Outcomes Data measured under the performance standards developed in consultation with the CoC(s)

Maricopa County is working with all regional ESG Grantees, through a sub-committee of the CoC, to align our performance measures and outcomes for Emergency Shelter and Rapid Re-housing. We have aligned with the State and City of Phoenix to align our shared Emergency Shelter outcomes. Our ESG outcomes are in line with the HUD System Performance Measures and support our systemic response to ending homelessness in Maricopa County.

Our outcome and indicators for Emergency Shelter are:

Outcome
- Increase known Exit Destination in HMIS. Contractor and county will review second quarter statistics and establish an incremental baseline target for determinate exit destinations in HMIS. Thereafter, the Contractor will report progress quarterly.

Indicators
- Report average and length of stay (days) in emergency shelter (ESG Report)
- Provide number and percent of total clients who move to positive permanent housing situations; determined by the recorded clients in HMIS with a positive permanent housing placement out of the total clients served.
- Report number of unduplicated clients served (ESG Report)

System Performance Measures
- Contractor will demonstrate a 10 percent reduction in returns to homelessness annually until a rate of <5 percent is achieved.
- Contractor will demonstrate a 5 percent increase in positive housing outcomes for the total population annually until a 60 percent positive housing outcome is achieved (as measured by a percentage of positive housing outcomes to the total shelter population)
Our outcomes and indicators for Rapid Re-housing are:

- 85% of participants exited to Permanent Housing destination (of total program entries)
- #/% of participants who have non-cash benefit at program exit
  - HMIS measured as receiving benefit (yes);
  - source type identified (includes SNAP, SNAP/WIC, TANF (all types), Section 8, Temporary Rental Assistance (HUD)) must include start date;
  - If end date is prior to project exit benefit would not be included in reporting
- #/% with decrease in acuity at project exit
  - HMIS measured by the first SPDAT assessment at project entry compared to the most recent SPDAT score at project exit
- #/% of participants who maintain or increase income from program entry to program exit
  - HMIS participants with source of income (except earned income) with a start date prior to project exit
  - If end date is prior to project exit exclude from universe
- #/% successfully gaining or maintaining earned income at program exit- HMIS measured by number of clients with income and income type is earned income
- Maintain less than 15% return to homelessness for all participants with a successful transition to Permanent Housing
**CR-75 – Expenditures**

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditures for Rental Assistance</th>
<th>2014 ($)</th>
<th>2015 ($)</th>
<th>2016 ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures for Housing Relocation &amp; Stabilization Services - Services</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal Homelessness Prevention</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditures for Rental Assistance</th>
<th>2014 ($)</th>
<th>2015 ($)</th>
<th>2016 ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>311,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>90,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures for Housing Relocation &amp; Stabilization Services - Services</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing</strong></td>
<td>311,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>90,346</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Essential Services</th>
<th>2014 ($)</th>
<th>2015 ($)</th>
<th>2016 ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operations</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>37,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renovation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Rehab</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>37,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter
### 11d. Other Grant Expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2014 ($)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Outreach</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMIS</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>22,382</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures**

### 11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total ESG Funds Expended</th>
<th>2014 ($)</th>
<th>2015 ($)</th>
<th>2016 ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>423,382</td>
<td>241,932</td>
<td>127,846</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended**

### 11f. Match Source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014 ($)</th>
<th>2015 ($)</th>
<th>2016 ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other Non-ESG HUD Funds</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Federal Funds</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Government</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Government</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Funds</td>
<td>458,158</td>
<td>241,932</td>
<td>127,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Income</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Match Amount</td>
<td>458,158</td>
<td>241,932</td>
<td>127,846</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities**

### 11g. Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities</th>
<th>2014 ($)</th>
<th>2015 ($)</th>
<th>2016 ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>881,540</td>
<td>483,864</td>
<td>255,692</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities**
Appendix

HOME Consortium Accomplishments

Maricopa HOME Consortium
Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER)
Community Contributions
FY2016-2017

The following document contains individual Maricopa HOME Consortium member contributions for the FY2016-17 Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER).
CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan. 91.520(a)
This could be an overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that were proposed and executed throughout the program year.

Avondale

The City of Avondale continues to make progress in the implementation of its strategic and annual plans, including continuation of the Emergency and Substantial Home Repair Programs, First Time Homebuyer Program, Next Step Summer Internship Program, demolition activities, Historic Avondale Streets Reconstruction Projects, and revitalization area activities.

Chandler

Each year, the City manages a competitive process in which potential project applications are reviewed and funded using available CDBG and HOME resources. During FY2016-2017 the City directed funds to eight of its sixteen 5-year goals based on this competitive process. As a result, the City made significant progress in directing funds to addressing the basic needs of and alleviating crisis for Chandler's most vulnerable residents, providing emergency housing for people experiencing homelessness, providing substantial housing rehabilitation resources for low and moderate income owner-occupants, conducting code enforcement activities, and improving public housing facilities in Chandler's older neighborhoods.

The City continued its major initiatives to addressing street homelessness in Chandler, providing CDBG funds to six programs that provide shelter and case management services and investing general funds in the Interfaith Homeless Emergency Lodging Program (I-HELP). I-HELP partners with faith-based organizations and community agencies to provide a safe place to sleep, a warm meal, and case management to homeless individuals. I-HELP collaborates with the Chandler Community Action Program (CAP) to assist with transition out of homelessness by providing first month's rent, utility payments, deposits, ongoing Case Management support, financial coaching, employment, and housing retention. Participants who require longer-term support are offered assistance through the City's HOME Tenanted Based Rental Assistance program.

The Chandler program participates in the East Valley I-HELP Coalition whose partners use collaborative case management and utilize the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to record all participant data to reduce the duplication of services.

The Family Investment Center at a public housing site has nearly completed design work to begin construction in 2017.

Two park projects that received CDBG funding in FY2015-16 began construction during FY2016-17.

Navarrette Park is almost complete. The park is located in a Census Tract where three quarters of the residents are low-to-moderate income. The restroom facilities in the park were originally built in the early 1970s and had deteriorated and become an eyesore. CDBG funds will improve the restroom facilities and ultimately improve the aesthetics, health, safety and ADA accessibility of the park helping to nurture a renewed sense of pride in the neighborhood park and improving park use.

Gazelle Meadows Park is nearing completion. It is a nine-acre park located in a Census Tract where two-thirds of the residents are low-to-moderate income. CDBG funding will address two critical issues at the park – a dilapidated chain link fence and insufficient lighting. The chain link fence is being replaced with a block and metal integrated fence to create a safer boundary between the park and the adjacent railroad line, and additional lighting is being installed to address neighborhood concerns about insufficient lighting. These improvements will lead to increased safety and usability along with additional improvements to meet ADA standards.

Using the leverage of CDBG funding, Gazelle Meadows Park was selected as a recipient of a “Build It with KaBoom” grant and in November 2017, the park will receive two new playgrounds. Gazelle Meadows will also be a focus of this year’s For Our City Day where hundreds of volunteers will ascend on the park and the adjoining neighborhood to improve the overall appearance of the park.
area and help households in need—demonstrating how CDBG funding, local funding and local projects together enhance low-income areas and instill a sense of community.

With the use of HOME funds, Newtown Community Development Corporation assisted 5 first time homebuyers in purchasing homes through Newtown’s Community Land Trust Program. The agency also provided homebuyer education classes to 199 participants and Community Land Trust orientations to 16 participants.

HOME funds were also used to provide 23 Tenant Based Rental Assistance clients housed with wrap around case management services.

Gilbert

The Town of Gilbert contracted with a non-profit organization to purchase, rehabilitate and rent one single family home to a low-income family with dependents. This purchase increased our total permanent affordable housing stock to 14 total units.

Glendale

The City of Glendale was able to use federal appropriations to fund low-mod income households through Owner Occupied Housing Rehab and Owner Occupied New Construction while also furthering efforts to curb homelessness.

Peoria

In 2016-17, the City of Peoria awarded CDBG and HOME funding to Habitat for Humanity Central Arizona, a local non-profit developer of affordable housing. The program focuses its efforts in the locally designated target area to acquire foreclosed properties, rehab and resell, as well as the production of new single family units. For HOME specifically, Habitat for Humanity finished construction on four (4) single family owner-occupied housing by 6/30/17.

Scottsdale

The City of Scottsdale awarded CDBG funds for public services, emergency and transitional housing, housing rehabilitation and emergency repair programs, acquisition, and public facility improvements. HOME funds were awarded for homeownership opportunities through homeowner occupied housing Reconstruction. The CAPER discusses the programs and activities funded, actions the City took to address lead-based paint hazards, barriers to affordable housing, households at or below the poverty level, and fair housing.

Surprise

The City of Surprise agreed to and continued with the emergency and major rehabilitation of single family dwellings to increase the ability for affordable housing, which assisted low income homeowners in need of this service. Surprise continued to provide services for the Emergency Repair program with rollover funding in the amount of $214,450 from previous years allocations. 21 homes were assisted with heating/cooling, plumbing and electrical repairs in the amount of $136,526.

Tempe

The City of Tempe continues to work with Housing Developers to provide affordable housing units, utilizing HOME funds as a source of gap financing.

The City has completed the rehabilitation of Desert Willow providing 57 multi-family units to low-and moderate income families.

The City has also completed the new construction of Meridian @101, a Senior Living Facility providing 76 senior units with supportive housing services, including home-delivered meals and health screening classes.
Currently, the City of Tempe has partner with Habitat of Humanity of Arizona on the new construction of 3 affordable single-family homes to low and moderate income families.

All projects are aligned with the City of Tempe Five-Year Consolidated Plan.

Comparison of the proposed versus actual outcomes for each outcome measure submitted with the consolidated plan and explain, if applicable, why progress was not made toward meeting goals and objectives. 91.520(g)

### Avondale
The City met its proposed accomplishment targets of 18 affordable units, including: 1. three new homebuyer units, of which two resulted from new construction; and 2. fifteen owner-occupied home repairs. The City will continue to operate these programs as demand/need exceeds available resources.

### Chandler
Adequate progress is being made toward the goals and objectives contained in the consolidated plan and subsequent annual action plans.

### Gilbert
Gilbert accomplished its goals and objectives by utilizing its FY 2016-2017 HOME allocation of $200,023 to purchase, rehabilitate and rent a single-family home to low income renters with dependent children.

### Glendale
The City of Glendale completed 7 additional New Construction homes completed 170 single-family rehabilitations, including emergency home repair.

### Peoria
Peoria proposed and met the goal to complete two (2) new owner-occupied single-family housing units and to provide First Time Homebuyer Assistance to two (2) households. We had two homes from last year finish construction by fiscal year end, but the homeowners were not in until August 2016, which is why four (4) homebuyer assistant is reported this year. The breakdown is as follows: 1 New Construction, 4 Homebuyer Assistance. One of the estimated new construction was ahead of schedule (last fiscal year-reported during that year), which is why we only had one (1) this year.

### Scottsdale
The City of Scottsdale allocated $421,200 in CDBG funds for homeowner occupied Housing Rehabilitation ($237,600), Emergency Repair ($97,200) and Roof Repair and Replacement ($86,400) Programs and proposed to assist a total of 76 households: 10 – Housing Rehabilitation; 14 – Roof Repair and Replacement; and 52 – Emergency Repair. A total of $698,573 was expended to assist a total of 65 households: 7 – Housing Rehabilitation; 8 – Roof Repair and Replacement; 50 – Emergency. The difference of $277,737 in CDBG funds expended for these activities is from FY2016/2017 allocation and carry over from prior years. No HOME funds were expended on project costs due to eligibility constraints which include income eligibility, condition of the home, and loan qualifications.

### Surprise

CAPER

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)
The City of Surprise remained diligent and accomplished the proposed goal of emergency and major rehabilitation. A total of 21 units were completed. Surprise expected to complete 96 during the time frame of 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. We are at 50% of units expected to complete per the Consolidated Plan 2015-2019.

Tempe

The City of Tempe has successfully completed its second year Action Plan of the City’s Five-Year Consolidated Plan for Fiscal Years 2015-2019. Activities undertaken during this period reflect the goals and objectives as stated in the City’s Five-Year Consolidated Plan and FY2015 Annual Action Plan.

Assess how the jurisdiction’s use of funds, particularly CDBG, addresses the priorities and specific objectives identified in the plan, giving special attention to the highest priority activities identified.

Avondale

In order of priority, the City of Avondale’s goals are: 1. preserve and expand affordable housing inventory; 2. replace outdated infrastructure in LMI areas; 3. acquire and demolish unsafe structures; 4. support programming for underserved populations; 5. promote business development and growth; 6. affirmatively further fair housing; and 7. reduce residential lead-based paint hazards. The City undertakes activities that advance all of these goals.

Chandler

All of the City’s goals are considered high priorities. The City accepts activity proposals from both City departments and outside agencies that address any of the high priority goals, which prioritize addressing basic needs and alleviating crisis among Chandler’s most vulnerable residents, and revitalizing low and moderate income neighborhoods through a combination of activities such as housing rehabilitation, code enforcement, infrastructure activities and public facility improvements. The City successfully directed CDBG funds to address affordable housing, homelessness, human services, public housing, and neighborhood revitalization during the program year – more than one-quarter of CDBG funding was directed to code enforcement, demolition and public facility improvements in low and moderate income neighborhoods. Nearly one half was directed to housing rehabilitation, and the remaining program funds were dedicated to public services, including those addressing homelessness.

Excellent progress was made towards addressing the case management needs of people experiencing homelessness, educating Chandler residents about fair housing, and providing services for youth residing in public housing; the City exceeded its goal for case management services and approached its goal for other public services. As the City continued to expend prior year CDBG funds, less progress was made towards meeting housing rehabilitation goals and conducting code enforcement activities. The use of prior year funds resulted in additional homes rehabilitated and people benefiting from code enforcement activities. As the park improvements discussed above are completed, it is anticipated that the actual outcomes will approach the targets established in both the 5-year Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plan.

Gilbert

One of the highest priority activities utilizing CDBG to meet community needs is the renovation of Page Park Center. The renovation will accommodate non-profit providers who will offer services and resources for uninsured, underinsured and low-income adults and children. Consequently, in FY 2016-2017 the primary objective of Gilbert was to complete construction drawings and bid the Page Park project so that construction could begin during FY17-18. A total of $99,482.53 in CDBG funds was expended to complete the last phase.

The plan also outlines proposed strategies for the expenditures of Gilbert’s CDBG funds with the mission to provide a suitable living environment by revitalizing low- to moderate income neighborhoods and generating affordable housing opportunities.
Specifically, Gilbert's Emergency and Minor Home Repair program assisted low and moderate residents with alleviating health or safety hazards in their home. Of those residents, 17% were very low income, 74% were low income and 11% qualified as moderate income and over $233,000 of CDBG funds were used in support of the program.

Furthermore, Gilbert received $200,023 in HOME funds for Fiscal Year 2016-2017 and was able to add one additional affordable rental home in Gilbert through a contract with Save the Family bringing the total number of permanent affordable rental homes in Gilbert to fourteen (14).

Glendale
Both activities – Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation and Owner Occupied New Construction – meet the objective of assisting low and moderate-income residents by ensuring affordable housing and suitable living conditions through the low-income eligibility requirements for both programs.

Peoria
During the program year, Peoria utilized its CDBG allocation, along with City General Fund Not-For-Profit Grant, and HOME Investment Partnership Program funds, to address the priorities and objectives identified in its Consolidated and Annual Action Plans. These priorities included housing, homelessness, public facilities, public services, accessibility through barrier removal, neighborhood redevelopment/revitalization, anti-poverty strategies and special needs.

Peoria categorized its CDBG allocation as follows:
- Public Facility Improvements
- Affordable Housing
- Housing Rehabilitation
- Homeless Prevention Assistance
- Homeless Shelter Support
- Public Service
- Administration

Peoria provided for minor rehabilitation of residences for disabled individuals through Ability 360. Installation of items such as handicap ramps, grab bars and accessible facilities in one's own home is critical to allowing individuals with disabilities to live in a decent, safe and sustainable dwelling.

Peoria operated an Emergency Home Repair Program through the Community Assistance Division which provided broader repair assistance. Typically these projects require more skilled labor and equipment to complete the necessary improvements. These repairs have lasting positive impacts for the homeowner and neighborhood.

Peoria utilized the services of Habitat for Humanity (HOME and CDBG funded) to provide affordable housing programs within the City.

Peoria has several referral sources for homeless and “at-risk” support services. Primarily, homeless and at-risk support was provided by Community Information and Referral, Deep Within Shelter, Homeward Bound, Chrysalis, Homeless Youth Connection, Sojourner Center, Streetlight USA, Tumbleweed and Benewil. The City of Peoria “Allies in Quality Utility Assistance Program (AQUA)” also provided assistance this year for at-risk support services assistance. In addition, Central Arizona Shelter Services continues to provide homeless and ancillary services for former Peoria residents.

Scottsdale
During FY 2016/17, Scottsdale serviced a total of 659 families with CDBG funds. 49% of households assisted were white and 51% of households assisted were minority. Hispanic families accounted for 16% percent of the total number of families assisted.
**Surprise**

Surprise’s use of CDBG funds for the priorities that were ranked “high” in the Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action Plan have been successfully implemented. The city has made continual progress in meeting its 2016 goals and objectives which were public services, neighborhood infrastructure improvements for economic development and emergency home repair. The Public Service Program has a one-year cycle (contracts) and have met program goals for 2016. CDBG has afforded the city public service partnership opportunities within the Community Action Program housed in our Resource Center, which is located within the Original Town Site.

Other programs, notably in housing, neighborhood infrastructure and economic development, these activities can take up to two years to implement. Surprise continues to review the Consolidated Plan via public outreach in order to ensure that community priorities are in line with the ranking of the goals and continue to develop viable communities and provide economic opportunities for program eligible residents.

**Tempe**

The City of Tempe continues to use CDBG funds to address Housing Home Repairs, one of the highest priorities in the consolidated plan. This FY 2016 the Emergency Home Repair program has expended $682,853 and assisted 39 low-moderate income families. Other funds were used on public services activities to provide homeless prevention and homeless assistance to 1700 individuals.
Leveraging

Explain how federal funds leveraged additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements were satisfied, as well as how any publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that were used to address the needs identified in the plan.

Avondale
In FY 16-17 the City of Avondale received nearly $725,000 in outside funding to provide human services to residents, including City General Funds for the Contributions Assistance Program, Care1st Health Plan of Arizona, Helping Families in Need, Community Action Program, First Things First and the Area Agency on Aging.

Chandler
Over $1.1 million in general fund resources were distributed to nonprofit organizations to meet the basic needs of and alleviate crisis among Chandler residents. These funds were utilized to provide services to people experiencing homelessness, people with special needs, and other low-income and vulnerable populations.

The City met its HOME matching funds requirements (as part of the Maricopa County HOME consortium) on a project-by-project basis. All HOME matching funds are retained by and reported by Maricopa County.

Chandler does not have any publicly owned land or property available to address the needs identified in the plan.

Gilbert
The Town of Gilbert requires non-profit partners receiving HOME funds to provide the 25% non-federal match required by the HOME program. Affordable Rental Movement of Save the Family provided a total of $50,005 in match funds to leverage the total $200,023 received from Gilbert to purchase rehabilitate one single family home to be utilized as permanent affordable rental housing.

Glendale
HOME and CDBG funds were combined to assist residents with Owner Occupied Housing Rehab. HOME funds for New Construction were leveraged with City of Glendale General Funds, private sector funds, and labor and material donations in partnership with Habitat for Humanity. No public or city-owned property was utilized for any projects associated with HOME or CDBG.

Peoria
Peoria used a combination of federal, county and city funds to achieve the goals and objectives outlined in this report. Federal assistance largely consisted of funds the City received for the Community Development Block Grant, and HOME Investment Partnerships Programs. CDBG monies were used for a combination of activities that provided services to special needs populations, housing rehabilitation, homebuyer assistance and other eligible community activities. The City also provided General Fund grants awarded to non-profits both regionally and within the community. These funds went towards programs that augmented the CDBG funds received. Matching requirements in the HOME Program were satisfied directly by the grantee, Habitat for Humanity Central Arizona, that received assistance.

In the past, the City had certain vacant parcels available for disposal which were donated to Habitat for Humanity Central Arizona, a local non-profit developer of affordable housing. These properties have since been developed on and the City does not anticipate that other vacant land will be available for donation.

Scottsdale
The City of Scottsdale utilizes federal CDBG, HOME, and Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher programs to assist low-income persons. On a local level, Scottsdale allocates General Funds for brokerage services, domestic violence shelter services, legal services, regional shelter services, and senior services and allocates Endowment funds for community projects and youth programs. In addition, the City allocates Scottsdale Cares funds to promote positive development and self-sufficiency, and address crisis needs. Scottsdale Cares is a utility bill donation program that allows residents to donate $1 on every utility bill to be allocated to social service agencies. Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Funds are utilized to support regional shelter services, congregate meal programs for seniors and home delivered meals for seniors in the community.

Non-federal resources allocated:
- $200,000 City of Scottsdale General Fund
- $100,000 Scottsdale Cares Fund
- $259,552 Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (SRPMIC)

Surprise
The City of Surprise hosted 5 Community Pride Day events during this reporting period. These Community Pride Days help bring the community together to use their volunteer services clean up the neighborhoods and enhance what the City accomplished with CDBG and HOME funds. The CDBG program has no match requirement, however the HOME program does. HOME require a 25% match in which the city has $522,000 set aside for match requirements for every HOME dollar spent. In conjunction with the CDBG Public Service funding, Surprise has set aside $65,000 for the “Surprise Community Outreach Program” from General Funds to support the public services needed in Surprise. The city also sponsors 4 community beautification projects in the CDBG target area throughout the year. Surprise provides the financial support of resources such as tools, equipment, staff and bulk trash fees, which are paid for by the city’s general fund.

The neighborhood infrastructure projects identified in the Consolidated Plan are city-owned facilities such as the Tech-Celerator, Senior Center and public right-away streets, which were also identified as high priority.

On June 2016 the Surprise City Council elected to further promote and leverage revitalization efforts identified in the Consolidated Plan by adopting the “Surprise Heritage Overlay District”. The district provides infill incentives for residential and commercial development by waiving 100% of the impact fees in order to aid in the revitalization of the Original Townsite.

The city makes every effort to ensure funds are being used efficiently and assure leveraging of resources whenever possible.

The city has $522,166 in eligible match funds to provide the 25% eligible match for every HOME dollar spent.

Tempe
The City of Tempe continues to aggressively search for other sources of funding to leverage with our federal funds. The funding received through the Maricopa County HOME Consortium required a 25% of non-federal match. The match funds are from a MOU between the City and Newtown CDC.
CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

Evaluation of the jurisdiction's progress in providing affordable housing, including the number and types of families served, the number of extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income persons served.

Discuss the difference between goals and outcomes and problems encountered in meeting these goals.

Avondale

The City met its housing affordable housing goals during FY 16-17.

Chandler

The City was able to serve more homeless families than anticipated through the provision of HOME tenant-based rental assistance. This was possible because several assisted families began receiving Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers or residing in public housing.

The City was able to rehabilitate fewer owner-occupied housing units than anticipated during the program year. Factors that influenced this outcome were the cost of homes rehabilitated, and demand for emergency home repair assistance available through the City's partnership with Habitat for Humanity.

Gilbert

The Town of Gilbert met its goals and outcomes by adding one permanent affordable rental unit to Gilbert's housing stock, bringing the total number of units available to fourteen (14).

Glendale

City of Glendale staff continue to work with other departments in addressing challenges related to properties falling under their regulatory jurisdiction, especially historical properties, in the area of historic preservation. We have changed the financial structure of the loans we provide to accommodate the increased costs associated with Housing Rehabilitation projects.

Peoria

In this reporting period, for HOME, we exceeded the number of new units, because two of the units from the previous funding year did not close escrow until after the reporting period. Therefore, two units carried forward and we still completed the two anticipated production of new units, which totals four new units in this reporting period. The delay from the previous funding year was due to the other funding partners and the delays they encountered.

Scottsdale

The one-year goal for homeless households to be provided affordable housing units in the amount of 3,030 included agencies activities that were not funded in FY 2016/2017. Furthermore, it was anticipated that applicants on the Section 8 wait list who were homeless would be pulled off and assisted in FY 2015/16. However, all of the applicants designated as homeless were pulled from the waitlist and assisted in FY 2015/16.

The City of Scottsdale administered several programs in FY 2016/17, which includes public services, affordable housing, public facilities, and infrastructure improvements. The anticipated expenditures for CDBG were $1,066,660 including program income. The City received Program Income in the amount of $174,624 and expended $174,624 toward eligible projects. The total amount of CDBG funds expended including administration costs was $1,207,876.
Surprise

City of Surprise considers the amount of units assisted a success for the reporting period. This City of Surprise has remained conservative with the funding and will continue to offer the program in the upcoming fiscal year. All the goals are consistent with the City of Surprise CDBG and HOME policies which also reflect the federal regulations and guidelines, and in doing so there was no willful inaction to hinder any of the goals and outcomes.

Tempe

The primary challenge in producing new affordable rental opportunities is high acquisition and construction costs. Land for construction is in limited supply as Tempe is a largely built-out city. Also, competing community demands often result in the density reduction of new development opportunities.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

Avondale

While the City met its goal of affordable units created, there is still substantial need beyond resources available. The City will continue to pursue additional resources to meet these needs.

Chandler

In the future, the City will adjust its goal for housing rehabilitation to include fewer units.

Gilbert

Gilbert will continue to strategize the best and most impactful way to utilize HOME funds to increase affordable housing opportunities in Gilbert.

Glendale

The new fair housing requirements will make meeting the expenditure goals and timelines difficult considering the over-reaching position HUD is taking for local planning and zoning activities.

Peoria

Peoria is dedicated to continuing its efforts to provide affordable housing to its citizens. Peoria has a strong relationship with Habitat for Humanity Central Arizona, and will continue to focus on affordable housing efforts in the City’s target neighborhoods utilizing the agency’s remaining CDBG funds combined with the City’s remaining NSF3 program funds, and HOME Program funding to further these efforts. With the use of CDBG fund, Peoria also plans to continue funding agencies/projects, such as Ability 360 and the City’s Emergency Home Repair Program, that directly assist homeowners with essential home modifications and repairs in an effort to keep their homes safe and affordable. Additionally, The City anticipates expanding its affordable housing efforts through a new program in the next program year that would provide major rehabilitation, up to and including reconstruction for eligible homeowner’s whose needs exceed those covered by the Emergency Home Repair Program.

Scottsdale

In FY 2017/18 the City of Scottsdale awarded $1,105,987 in CDBG, $239,609 in HOME, $180,000 in Scottsdale Cares, $200,000 in General Funds, and $211,940 in SRPMIC.
Surprise
City of Surprise will continue to offer the Emergency Repair and Major Rehabilitation Programs the way it has in the past. The City of Surprise’s Annual Action Plan outcomes will continue to have a positive impact on the community by ensuring that our projects have access to resources and technical assistance in order to continue making a positive impact in our community. The outcome of the Utility Feasibility (completion date December 2017) will guide the city in the future planning for water infrastructure projects in the target area that are eligible for CDBG funding and potential Capital Improvement Plan projects.

Tempe
Tempe is largely a built-out city. As a result, it faces several challenges in producing new affordable homeownership opportunities, such as high acquisition and construction costs, and competing community demands that often reduce the density of new development opportunities. In addition, tax credits are a major source of equity for development opportunities but homeownership is not an eligible use under the Federal tax-credits program.

Summary of the efforts to address “worst case needs”, and progress in meeting the needs of persons with disabilities. Worst-case housing needs are defined as low-income renter households who pay more than half of their income for rent, live in seriously substandard housing, which includes homeless people, or have been involuntarily displaced. The needs of persons with disability do not include beds in nursing homes or other service-centered facilities.

Avondale
Due to the City’s demographics, a substantial portion of all HOME program beneficiaries are at extremely low income levels (<30% AMI). The City also distributes CAP and EFSF funds to help those at the lowest income levels with rent, utility and other emergency assistance.

Chandler
Through the Public Housing Authority, rental assistance is provided to low-income and homeless individuals and families. Additionally, the City of Chandler maintains 11 non-federally funded affordable housing options for low-income and homeless individuals including single family dwellings and duplexes.

Gilbert
Gilbert utilizes its HOME funds to increase its affordable rental housing stock. These rentals are for households with dependent children whose income is at or below 60% of the area median income. This provides affordable housing opportunities for those who pay more than half of their income towards rent, homeless or in danger of being homeless households and those with disabilities.

Glendale
The City of Glendale’s Community Development Advisory Committee annually awards funding of CDBG and ESG to programs which address the prevention of homelessness through our Community Action Program and other nonprofit partners. Habitat for Humanity Central Arizona administers a home modification program for ADA accessibility issues for our homeowners funded with CDBG.

Peoria
During the program year, Peoria continued to foster partnerships and collaboration among and between non-profit and private organizations providing housing, health, mental health and general services. Peoria provides a "Community Resource Guide" on its website and at public functions which lists both funded agencies and their programs as well as providing general referral information to other frequently utilized organizations. The City of Peoria’s Human Services Coordinator is responsible for coordinating services provided by social service agencies with City programs and residents. In addition, Peoria awards General
Fund grant money to the non-profit “Community Information and Referral, Inc.” to support the Maricopa County HMIS system. Additionally, the City’s Human Services Coordinator works closely with the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) on homeless issues.

Scottsdale
The worst case needs identified in Scottsdale are low-income renters who pay more than half of their income for rent. The City of Scottsdale’s Housing Choice Voucher Program provides housing payment assistance to 735 qualifying households that are limited to extremely-low and very-low income individuals and families. In an effort to reduce homelessness, and give priority to the homeless, elderly and disabled population, the Housing Choice Voucher Program awards preference points to these applicants who receive priority assistance based on need. This implementation to the program allows the most disadvantaged applicants to receive life sustaining services in an expedited manner while simultaneously addressing worst case housing needs.

In addition to Housing Choice Voucher Program, the City allocates Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Scottsdale Cares, General Funds and Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (SRP/MIC) funding to various agencies that provide programs and services for assistance with food and other supportive services for worst case needs identified in the community.

Surprise
City of Surprise utilizes CDBG Public Services funds to help address people with disabilities. City of Surprise awards federal funds to Ability360 whose main role is to assist people with disabilities in creating accommodating living conditions to assist with enhancing their mobility throughout the home.

Tempe
The City continues to review and analyze how it can better meet the needs of the under-served and address “worst case” housing needs through housing programs, supportive services and the efforts of the City’s Homeless/Fair Housing Coordinator. In addition, the City continues to serve the under-served through the Section 8 Rental Assistance Program and the supportive services through CDBG and HOME funds.

The City of Tempe addresses households with worst case needs through a “priority preference point system” established by the City that reflects HUD guidelines. Priority is given to Tempe residents and households who are involuntarily displaced, homeless in the City of Tempe or if the head of household and spouse or sole member is age 62 or older, or is a person with disabilities and reside in the City of Tempe.

Narrative Information

Chandler
The only CDBG activity undertaken by the City of Chandler where information on income by family size is required is housing rehabilitation. As required by the CDBG regulation, all other CDBG activities either serve a limited clientele or take place in an area where at least 51% of residents are low- and moderate-income.

Nearly three-quarters of households receiving CDBG assistance for housing rehabilitation during the program year were either extremely-low-income or low-income.

All persons receiving HOME assistance under TBRA or acquisition, rehab, and resale activities met the HUD low to moderate income criteria.

Scottsdale
The City of Scottsdale provides non-residential services for person with disabilities by funding the following agencies that assist persons with disabilities:
Scottsdale Training and Rehabilitation Services (STARS), Duet, Jewish Family and Children Services, Concerned Citizens for Community Health, Foothills Caring Corporation, Inc., and Tempe Community Action Agency (TCAA).

The City of Scottsdale addresses the needs of persons with disabilities for residential needs through the Green Housing Rehabilitation and Emergency Repair Programs. These programs provide special devices and ramps for the elderly and disabled. These include but are not limited to ramps, handrails, bathroom safety grab bars, and special permanent fixtures.
CR-25 - Homeless and Other Special Needs 91.220(d, e); 91.320(d, e); 91.520(c)

Evaluate the jurisdiction's progress in meeting its specific objectives for reducing and ending homelessness through:

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

**Avondale**
The City partners with Lutheran Social Services (LSS) and several local churches to operate an I-HELP Program in Avondale. LSS provides outreach, transportation, service referral and coordination and case management to all program participants with the goal of finding each permanent housing within 3 months.

**Chandler**
Over the past several years Chandler has prioritized programs for homeless individuals and significantly expanded this effort through the Interfaith Homeless Emergency Lodging Program (I-HELP). The Chandler program participates in the East Valley I-HELP Coalition whose partners use collaborative case management and utilize the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to record all participant data to reduce the duplication of services.

Over the last year, Chandler has funded through general funds a homeless navigator. This position provides resources and connection with homeless families in our community. On site services are provided during the week and available on a walk in basis twice per week at the Housing Office.

Addressing the needs of homeless families and individuals is a high priority of the City as identified through a city-wide 2007 Human Services Needs Assessment. During FY 2016-2017, the City provided CDBG support to six nonprofit organizations along with General Fund support to nonprofit organizations that offer shelter and services to homeless individuals and families and victims of domestic violence, and help people avoid homelessness. In addition to these programs, which are described below, during FY2016-2017, the City of Chandler:

- Continued the HOME-funded tenant based rental assistance program to help formerly homeless people attain housing and financial stability.
- Continued to support the Chandler Interfaith Homeless Lodging Program (I-HELP), providing food and safe shelter.
- Support a Homeless Peer Navigator through EMPACT.
- Supported prevention and education programs that provide financial and case management assistance to individuals and families facing homelessness.
- Supported regional Continuum of Care activities to serve homeless people, including hydration stations during summer months and participating in the point-in-time homeless street count to identify the number of homeless people who are sheltered and unsheltered on the day of the count.
- Continued the partnership with For Our City – Chandler, which coordinates services offered by the City and non-profit organizations with the service resources of faith-based communities, employers, business groups, and others.
- Provided workforce development resources in partnership with Maricopa County Arizona @ Work. Day of services for help and TBRA clients.

**Gilbert**
While Gilbert does not currently utilize CDBG or HOME funds to address needs of homeless persons, Gilbert did allocate $417,000 in general funds to non-profit partners to meet basic and critical needs for vulnerable populations in Gilbert. This includes homeless persons and homeless families with dependent children.

**Glendale**
The City of Glendale continues to participate in annual surveys of homeless (unsheltered) persons within the jurisdiction and utilize those opportunities for street outreach. Further, Glendale continues to dedicate CDBG and ESG funds to referral services geared toward eradicating homelessness.
Peoria
The Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) Continuum of Care Task Force is the regional body that manages the collaborative efforts of communities and agencies in Maricopa County to plan for the needs of the homeless and access federal funding on behalf of agencies organized to address those needs. Peoria participates in the Point-In-Time Homeless Street Count, which is administered by MAG. The most recent count was conducted January 23, 2017 and Peoria reported a count of 22 homeless people.

Scottsdale
Scottsdale is an active participant in the Maricopa Association of Government (MAG) Continuum of Care Task Force and shares responsibility of the regional solution to the problems of Homelessness. Each year Scottsdale allocates funding to human service activities to address homelessness. The following are programs and supportive services to meet the needs of those at risk of becoming homeless as well as those who are already homeless.

SRPMIC - $3,000 to Central AZ Shelter Services Regional Single Adult Shelter, provided assistance to 84 individuals.
General Funds - $30,000 to Sojourner Center’s Crisis Shelter & Supportive Services, provided assistance to 7 individuals.
General Funds - $30,000, Family Promise’s Emergency Shelter, provided assistance to 332 individuals.
*CDRC - $104,141, Central AZ Shelter Services Vista Colina Emergency Shelter Improvements, provided assistance to zero families
General Funds - $30,000, Catholic Charities My Sister’s Place, provided assistance to 9 women
CDRC - $21,750, Family Promise Greater Phoenix’s Emergency Shelter Program, provided assistance to 356 individuals.
CDRC - $18,700, Save the Family’s Case Management and Adult Services, provided assistance to 37 individuals.
Scottsdale Cares - $14,250, Family Promise’s Emergency Shelter Program, provided assistance to 332 individuals.
General Funds - $14,250, Family Promise’s Emergency Shelter Program, provided assistance to 332 individuals.
Scottsdale Cares - $5,000, Shoebox Ministry Toiletries for the Homeless and Working Poor, provided assistance to 132 individuals.
SRPMIC - A New Leaf, Inc East Valley Men’s Center, provided assistance to 29 individuals.
* Construction was completed on June 12, 2017. The agency just began reporting for this activity.

Surprise
City of Surprise participates in partnership with the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) each January in an attempt to make contact with homeless individuals in Surprise and report those findings back to MAG to help assist with needed services that are lacking or need improvement in the City for homeless individuals. Staff attended a Homelessness 101 Training offered by MAG to gain awareness of the needs of the homeless community.

Tempe
The City of Tempe continues to be an active participant in the regional Continuum of Care Activities. The City of Tempe Homeless Coordinator has served on the Regional Continuum of Care Committee on Homelessness and has been appointed as Chair of the Continuum of Care Planning Subcommittee. These committees’ responsibilities include directing year-round planning for homeless issues, submitting a cooperative HUD grant application, convening issue-oriented subcommittees and work groups, and taking a role in improved linkages with other key stakeholders.

The City of Tempe Homeless Coordinator also participates on the Continuum of Care Rating and Ranking Committee; this committee reviews and ranks the local applications that are submitted as part of the Maricopa County Continuum of Care HUD Application.

The City of Tempe Homeless Coordinator facilitates the Annual Homeless Street Count for FY2016 the count was 202 individuals. The Homeless Coordinator works with city departments, including the Police Department and Parks and Recreation, local faith-based organizations and community residents to ensure that enough volunteers are participating to complete an accurate count.
Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Avondale
The City partners with Lutheran Social Services (LSS) and several local churches to operate an I-HELP Program in Avondale. LSS provides outreach, transportation, service referral and coordination and case management to all program participants with the goal of finding each permanent housing within 3 months.

Chandler
Chandler continued to use HOME funds to provide Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) for homeless individuals and families. TBRA participants receive monthly rental assistance and supportive services for up to 24 months while they work towards self-sufficiency and housing stability.

A New Leaf East Valley Men’s Shelter is the only regional emergency shelter program for homeless adult men in the East Valley. The shelter provides: case management, life skills, legal aid, behavioral health care, AA support groups, GED prep and adult literacy. Men must be drug & alcohol free and willing and able to save 85% of their income. All residents receive an orientation, intake assessment and meet with a case manager to establish an individual service plan to set goals to obtain employment. A New Leaf assisted 13 Chandler men.

New Leaf La Mesita Family Shelter is the only emergency shelter in the East Valley offering services to families with children. A New Leaf provides comprehensive services for families in a safe environment where they can develop the skills and resources needed to become self-sufficient. The shelter provides the basic physiological needs of food, shelter, clothing, workforce development, legal aid, benefit enrollment, financial literacy and parenting education and support. A New Leaf assisted 2 Chandler families.

A New Leaf East Valley Women’s Shelter provides emergency shelter and support services for homeless women. The shelter is an approved site provider for the Maricopa County Regional Homeless Court where up to 8 women with outstanding warrants who meet specific guidelines can resolve misdemeanor victimless offenses. The shelter is located in Mesa and provides financial literacy, health checks, education and legal aid, substance abuse counseling and an array of other needed services. A New Leaf assisted 3 Chandler women.

Chandler Christian Community Center (CCCC) provides a Case Manager to assist clients who participate in the City’s Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program (TBRA) for homeless individuals and families. The Case Manager locates and establishes relationships with individuals and families experiencing homelessness to determine their eligibility for the program; facilitates voluntary relocation to housing and provides intensive, targeted and ongoing support and advocacy to ensure the most chronic and medically vulnerable homeless individuals remain housed. CCCC assisted 43 TBRA clients.

Labor’s Community Service Agency (LCSA) provides comprehensive case management for Chandler families residing in LCSA’s three single family homes through a transitional housing program. Families must save 10% of all income to successfully prepare for transition into permanent housing to prevent future homelessness. LCSA receives referrals from school liaisons, emergency/domestic violence family shelters, Community Information and Referral, and Chandler Christian Community Center. LCSA served 21 Chandler households.

Save the Family provides case management and transitional housing services for Chandler individuals and families residing in or referred by the City and housed in one of the agency’s 52 transitional housing units located in Mesa, Gilbert, Tempe, Scottsdale and Chandler. The agency provides transitional housing, education, support and resources necessary to reach self-sufficiency and become permanently housed. Partnering agencies include: Chandler Christian Community Center, A New Leaf - La Mesita Homeless Family Shelter, and My Sister’s Place. Save the Family assisted 67 Chandler households.
Gilbert
Gilbert funded $75,500 to five non-profits that provide emergency shelter, transitional housing, and support services for homeless persons. In addition, $153,000 was provided to other non-profits that support basic needs for homeless persons or those in danger of becoming homeless such as emergency rental assistance to avoid addiction, food boxes and clothing.

Glendale
The City of Glendale is assisted by many nonprofit partners for assistance in transitioning homeless persons; some of those partners include: Central Arizona Shelter Services, UMOM, and A New Leaf.

Peoria
The City addressed shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons during the plan year by providing funding for these services. CDBG funding was utilized to provide case management for families residing in a transitional shelter through Homeward Bound where twenty one (21) families were provided assistance. CDBG funding was also allocated to Central Arizona Shelter Services (CASS) to assist with the restroom renovation project at the Vista Colina location where 667 individuals were provided assistance during the program year.

Additionally, City General Funds provided support to meet the needs of emergency shelter and transitional housing. Projects awarded funding are as follows:

- Provided operating expense to aid Community Information and Referral's HMIS program; and
- Assisted with personnel expenses to Homeward Bound; and
- Provided operating expenses and personnel expenses to Chrysalis Domestic Violence Center; and
- Assisted with operating and personnel expenses to aid youth shelters Homeless Youth Connection and Tumbleweed; and
- Assisted with personnel expenses at Central Arizona Shelter Services; and
- Provided operating expenses to aid local veterans' and transitional housing shelter Deep Within; and
- Assisted with operating expenses and outreach services at Sojourner, a Crisis Shelter for Domestic Violence; and

Assisted with operating expenses at StreetLightUSA to provide emergency shelter and transitional housing services to trafficked teens.

Scottsdale
Scottsdale is an active participant in the Maricopa Association of Government (MAG) Continuum of Care Task Force and shares responsibility of the regional solution to the problems of Homelessness. Each year Scottsdale allocates funding to human service activities to address emergency shelters and transitional housing needs of homeless persons. The following are resources and supportive services to meet the needs of those at risk of becoming homeless as well as those who are currently homeless.

- CDBG - $22,960, Chrysalis Shelter's Crisis Shelter, provided services to 19 adults and their children.
- CDBG - $21,750, Florence Crittenton's Transitional Housing, provided service to 42 girls.
- General Funds - $9,000, Chrysalis Shelter's Transitional Housing, provided services to 32 individuals and their children.
- CDBG - $11,896, Homeward Bound's Case Management & Supported Services, provided services to 58 individuals and their children.
- General Funds - $21,000, Tumbleweed Center for Youth's Transitional Housing, provided services to 15 individuals.

Surprise
City of Surprise offers funds to Central Arizona Shelter Services to provide bed nights to homeless individuals and families in Surprise.
Tempe
The city also funds Central Arizona Shelter Services which provides shelter to homeless adults and families. UMCOR is funded with general fund dollars and provides services to homeless families. Homeward Bound is funded to provide transitional living services to homeless families.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and correctional programs and institutions); and, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs.

Avondale
The City partners with 31 separate external agencies to provide a litany of poverty relief and prevention services that address needs related to: employment, healthcare, housing, literacy, domestic violence, senior care, early childhood development, and others. Partners include Care1st Health Plan of Arizona, Helping Families in Need, Area Agency on Aging, First Things First, Adelante WIC, Southwest Valley Literacy, among others.

Chandler
The City provided over $1.1 million in general fund resources to programs that support families in crisis, and provide services and assistance to special populations and to youth, including: health-related and transportation programs; independent living programs for seniors and persons with disabilities; home-delivered and congregate meals and nutrition programs; supportive programs for grandparents raising grandchildren; and socialization and education opportunities to combat depression, maintain or improve functional living skills, and aid in workforce readiness.

Gilbert
Gilbert provided $417,000 in general funds to 17 non-profit partners in FY16-17 to provide a wide variety of basic needs services including housing, food, clothing, services for the elderly, emergency financial assistance, youth prevention and mentoring programs and foster care assistance.

Glendale
The City of Glendale continues to utilize both the CDBG and ESG programs to fund the local CAP Office, Central Arizona Shelter Services, and A New Leaf to provide eviction prevention assistance and rapid re-housing benefits to income-qualified persons.

Peoria
The city employs a Human Services Coordinator in the Community Assistance Division of the Planning and Community Development Department. This position is primarily responsible for coordinating efforts of social service agencies within the City and for its residents. Additionally, this position provides outreach regarding available services both regionally and within the community. During the program year, the Human Services Coordinator was successful in providing educational opportunities to citizens regarding identified "hot topics" such as Alzheimer's awareness, foster parenting and grandparents raising grandchildren.

Scottsdale
The City of Scottsdale provides funding assistance and licensee agreements to non-profit providers of services to Scottsdale's youth, seniors, special needs populations, victims of domestic violence, persons and families in crisis, and disabled persons. The
City improves the quality of life through connectivity people to services, providing access to basic needs, providing prevention assistance through intake and referral, emergency rent and mortgage assistance and emergency utility assistance.

**Surprise**

The City of Surprise coordinates a Summer Youth Employment Program, which provides temporary relief to families with low income who may have financial burdens. This year, the SYEP grew from 20 to 25 youth. The City of Surprise also funds non-profit organizations providing services that benefit low and moderate income persons. These activities assist in reducing poverty. The City also offered housing programs including homebuyer assistance and rehabilitation programs that assist in reducing housing costs for low income families.

The Resource Center houses the Community Action Program, which is in partnership with Maricopa County Community Service Division to provide support services that foster self-sufficiency and stability. The program offers utility and eviction prevention, emergency food/clothing along with information and referral services for those individuals. Agencies who also offer services are: Department of Economic Security (DES), AZ DES Veteran’s Program, Women, Infants and Children (WIC) nutrition, Domestic Violence Advocacy and support groups and enrollment services for health insurance programs (SNAP, TANF, AHCCCS).

**Tempe**

The City of Tempe also funds A New Leaf, Inc. La Mesita as a crisis shelter for homeless families. The Tempe Community Action Agency and Tempe Salvation Army are funded to provide emergency services to homeless individuals and families and to prevent homelessness. The United Food Bank is funded to provide emergency food to individuals and families in need.

**Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again**

**Avondale**

The City partners with Lutheran Social Services (LSS) and several local churches to operate an I-Help Program in Avondale. LSS provides outreach, transportation, service referral and coordination and case management to all program participants with the goal of finding each permanent housing within 3 months. The City also partners with the Siemer Foundation and area schools to address the needs of homeless youth in the City’s school districts.

**Chandler**

During the year, Chandler continued to identify individuals and families who are seeking stable housing, and referred those individuals and families to the City’s TBRA program. In the TBRA program the City’s Public Housing Authority qualified families and individuals for assistance under the HUD regulations. Inspects potential housing units to ensure they are decent and safe and then enters into a housing assistance payment contract with the landlord. In addition, the City’s public housing authority provides preferences to families experiencing homelessness and people with special needs to facilitate their access to affordable housing units. Participants in the City’s TBRA program are also referred to the PHA.

**Gilbert**

Many of our homeless non-profit partners provide case management, workforce development, and benefit assistance to assist homeless persons and families to gain sustainable, affordable housing, increase their wage earning potential, increase their education and receive eligible benefits. This in turn, provides more stability for families to reduce the risk of becoming homeless again.
Glendale
The City of Glendale continues to commit CDBG and ESG funds to homeless prevention activities that include emergency rent/utility assistance, counselling, and referral services through the local CAP office and several nonprofit organizations.

Peoria
Through the use of Federal funds, Peoria provided funding to Homeward Bound, a transitional shelter, for case management expenses. This family shelter provides training in life skills such as establishing budgets, instruction on how to pay off debts and establishing savings accounts amongst many other important skills.

General Fund grants helped fund the HMIS program and assisted Deep Within, a local shelter, with operating expenses so that other funding could be utilized to focus on job training and job searches.

General Fund grants also provided assistance to the following agencies:

- Chrysalis, a domestic violence shelter whose progressive strategy aims to keep women, men and children safe and break the intergenerational cycle of abuse;
- Homeless Youth Connection which provides housing for homeless youths, to operate the Host Family Program;
- StreetLightUSA to provide Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing to trafficked youth; and
- Sopurner Center, a Crisis Shelter for Domestic Violence.

Scottsdale
The City of Scottsdale allocates local and federal funding to some facilities outside of Scottsdale where the need is regional and the share of Scottsdale’s investment is less than or equal to Scottsdale’s proportional share of the regional population. The City participates in and supports the regional Continuum of Care efforts to serve the homeless through financial support to facilities including Domestic Violence Shelter, Regional Shelter Services, Transitional Housing Services.

Surprise
City of Surprise Human Services and Community Vitality Department offers a Veteran’s Club, which includes potentially homeless individuals in need of assistance locating a job. The Resource Center within the HSCV Department also works in partnership with AntoniaWORK where a Veteran’s Workforce Specialist is located and has a role in providing job readiness skills for Veterans.

Tempe
The City of Tempe funds a number of programs that serve homeless persons and individuals. Those programs include A New Leaf, My Sister’s Place, Tempe Community Action Agency and Homeward Bound all of whom serve victims of domestic violence.
CR-30 - Public Housing 91.220(h); 91.320(j)

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

Avondale
N/A - The City of Avondale does not operate public housing.

Chandler
During the program year, the City of Chandler Public Housing Authority:
- Provided monthly rental assistance to 486 low-income households, many of whom are elderly or have special needs.
- Successfully managed 303 units of public housing.
- Made improvements to public housing units and developments including:
  - Contracted with Path construction to install the CDBG-funded shade structures over the playgrounds at four public housing developments.
  - Installed new asphalt shingle roofs at 32 scattered-site locations.
  - Installed 17 new air conditioning units at scattered-site locations.
  - Completed exterior painting at 40 scattered-site locations.
- Completed 90% of the design phase of the Family Investment Center funded with CDBG funds. A meeting to finalize design will take place the last week in July 2017. Planned design improvements include installing a fiber optic line for City internal connection for computer access, WiFi service, and a new computer lab with 11 new computers for the youth program.

Gilbert
The Town of Gilbert does not have public housing.

Glendale
During FY 2016/17 Community Housing was awarded $204,103 in capital funds for any health and safety improvements at all properties. The Glendale Public Housing Authority continues to be recognized as a high performer and received CDBG funding to address rehabilitation and modernization needs.

Peoria
Effective April 1, 2013, HUD’s Office of Indian and Public Housing approved a transfer of the permanent operation, management and ownership of the Peoria Public Housing Authority to the Housing Authority of Maricopa County.

Scottsdale
N/A – The City of Scottsdale does not have any public housing.

Surprise
The Housing Authority of Maricopa County (HAMC) administers the public housing and Section 8 subsidized housing program within City of Surprise. Surprise’s housing activities are planned and reported through the Maricopa Consortium Plan.

Tempe
The City of Tempe Housing Authority continues to preserve affordable rental housing through the city’s Section 8 Program. The program has successfully assisted 1082 Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher families with finding suitable affordable rental housing.

Actions taken to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

Avondale
N/A - The City of Avondale does not operate public housing.
Chandler
During the program year, the City of Chandler Public Housing Authority encouraged public housing resident involvement in management and homeownership in the following ways:
• Met with residents to secure their input into the public housing and Housing Choice Voucher annual administrative plans.
• Conducted monthly Tenant Community Builders meetings with Public Housing residents to discuss community issues.
• Distributed quarterly newsletters to public housing residents.
• Met quarterly with 60 Public Housing residents and 60 Housing Choice Voucher Family Self-sufficiency Participants.
• Partners with Dress for Success, Arizona @ Work, and ICAN to offer free-of-charge training to assist FSS participants in finding and maintaining jobs.
• Offered six financial literacy classes through Money Management International.
• Provided 3 workshops focused on managing student loan debt, household budgeting and credit repair.
• Partnered with Maricopa Integrated Health Services to provide a wide range of primary care health services.
• Partnered with Newtown Community Development Corporation to provide homebuyer preparation classes, such as budgeting and repairing credit.
• 15 Public Housing Family Self Sufficiency clients prepared for future home purchase.
• 2 Public Housing Family Self Sufficiency clients purchased homes.

Gilbert
N/A

Glendale
The City of Glendale Public Housing programs encourage their residents to participate in the Self-Sufficiency Program which allows them to save a portion of their rent allocation for Down Payment cost toward homeownership.

Peoria
N/A

Scottsdale
N/A – The City of Scottsdale does not have any public housing.

Surprise
The Housing Authority of Maricopa County offers the Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) Program, which is a voluntary program that assists individuals in Maricopa County public housing and/or in the Housing Choice Voucher program to gain economic independence.

Participants are assisted in establishing an escrow account where savings are set aside to be used towards accomplishing their goals. A portion of the amount paid in rent is placed into this account. Upon successful graduation from the program, the savings are cashed out for the participant’s use in achieving their final goals, which may include buying or renting a house.

Tempe
The City of Tempe Housing Authority works collaboratively with local housing rental landlords to use tenant-based Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers in rental properties (significantly increasing the financial feasibility of these projects), marketing Land Trust units to very low-income households with Section 8 Vouchers who are prospective homeowners, and supporting the City’s housing initiatives by attending public outreach events. The City also supports the Section 8 Homeownership Program for first-home homebuyer assistant to its Section 8 participants.
### Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

**Avondale**
N/A - The City of Avondale does not operate public housing.

**Chandler**
The Chandler PHA is not a troubled PHA.

**Gilbert**
N/A

**Glendale**
The City of Glendale’s Community Housing Program has consistently been awarded a High Performer designation for the last 16 years. Community Housing has been awarded CDBG funds to address the health and safety needs of all of the public housing properties as well.

**Peoria**
N/A

**Scottsdale**
N/A – The City of Scottsdale does not have any public housing.

**Surprise**
The Housing Authority of Maricopa is not a troubled agency therefore no action taken.

**Tempe**
The City of Tempe Housing Authority has adopted an updated Administrative Plan on March 16, 2017 with policies and internal controls to ensure compliance with applicable HUD requirements.
CR-35 - Other Actions 91.220(j)-(k); 91.320(i)-(j)

Actions taken to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment. 91.220 (j); 91.320 (i)

Avondale
The City of Avondale continues to operate the Infill Incentive Program, which provides a 50% development fee waiver to developers for new residential construction within the City’s Revitalization Areas (Historic Avondale, Cashion, Rio Vista and Las Ligas), which are predominantly low and moderate income.

Chandler
The 2016 Chandler General Plan includes public policies to address barriers to affordable housing, including to:
- Encourage live/work developments, where appropriate (e.g., Downtown, high capacity transit corridors, regional commercial nodes);
- Provide for a variety of housing choices for all income level;
- Promote a compatible mix of housing types in infill areas;
- Encourage a range of housing types within walking distance of schools and other community facilities (e.g., libraries, transit centers, community centers, health clinics, recreation spaces, and healthy food establishments);
- Address housing needs of fixed-income elderly persons and other special-needs populations;
- Support the aging and disabled population in neighborhoods by continuing to implement programs that assist them in meeting neighborhood maintenance codes;
- Increase capacity for and coordination of affordable housing programs and projects;
- Concentrate on improving housing affordability citywide;
- Continue to encourage private investment in affordable housing;
- Enforce housing and neighborhood maintenance policies;
- Improve rental housing maintenance to ensure quality neighborhoods;
- Ensure compatible transition between residential areas and incompatible land uses as well as between intensity of land uses (e.g., between employment and residential);
- Improve transition between and continuity of old and new neighborhoods;
- Maintain, and when needed, improve infrastructure as neighborhoods age;
- Create and promote educational outreach and training seminars on housing and neighborhood maintenance;
- Continue to increase the quality of life in neighborhoods by promoting civic engagement;
- Continue to recognize adopted neighborhood and specific area plans that provide further development guidance in targeted areas;
- Foster organization of and training for HOA and traditional non-HOA neighborhoods;
- Continue to provide programs that encourage neighborhood identity and a sense of place; and
- Foster partnerships and collaboration with non-profits, businesses, and other organizations to support neighborhood and community development.

Gilbert
Gilbert continued to work with internal departments to review any possible negative effects on public policies, fees and charges, and zoning ordinances to ensure they did not provide barriers to affordable housing efforts.

Glendale
N/A
Peoria
Peoria continued to afford non-profit developers a reduction in some development plan review fees. The entitlement fees or "planning fees" are assessed at 50% of the normally required fees. These fees included rezone and use permits, site plan review, design review and others.

Additionally, the following actions contributed to the removal or amelioration of barriers to affordable housing:

- CDBG funds were allocated to emergency home repair programs through Peoria's Emergency Home Repair Program.
- NSP3, HOME and CDBG funds were allocated to purchase, rehab and resell foreclosed homes.
- Peoria's General Fund allocated Neighborhood Pride funding to make aesthetic improvements to the exterior of homes in disrepair or otherwise needing improvement.
- Peoria's General Fund allocated grant funds to Community Legal Services to provide pro-bono legal services to low-income residents experiencing critical legal issues that impacted their basic survival needs.

CDBG funds were allocated to assist people with disabilities with improvements to their housing situations through Ability 360's Peoria Home Accessibility Program.

Scottsdale
In an effort to incentivize and encourage reinvestment for single family residential, energy efficiency improvements and green building principals, City Council approved a permit fee waiver of the City’s approved Planning, Neighborhood and Transportation Department Rates and Fees Minimum Combination Miscellaneous Permit Fee associated with participation in the City’s Green Housing Rehabilitation Program. The fee was effective May 19, 2016 for a period of three (3) years. Furthermore, a Green Rehabilitation permit is issued for all rehabilitation work performed through the Program. The city building inspector inspects all code compliance related work and the city’s Housing Rehabilitation Specialist inspects all of the green building related work. Upon passing final inspection, a Green Certificate of Occupancy is issued by the city permit services department and issued to the homeowner. On Tuesday, May 9, 2017 City Council authorized an increase in the maximum loan limit for the Green Housing Rehabilitation Program from $50,000 to $55,000. The new maximum loan amount allows for the additional costs for the Green Rehabilitation measures. Initial project costs for the program were greater than expected, and in many scenarios, were exceeding the previously implemented maximum loan amount approved in April of 2016.

Surprise
The Surprise Mayor and City Council adopted the "Surprise Heritage District" zoning overlay plan in June 2016. The plan is intended to aid in removing barriers with less restrictive zoning ordinances and to promote revitalization efforts by offering development incentives for both residential and commercial development in the target area.

Surprise has also considered land swap/donation as an option to add affordability to residential development with housing development nonprofits and public agencies.

Tempe
The City of Tempe’s approach to removing or ameliorating the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing are as follows:

- In 2009, Tempe created a Housing Trust Fund designed to generate resources for affordable housing development increasingly necessary given high land costs and address predominantly workforce housing. Staff has proposed a number of mechanisms to fund the Trust Fund on a significant and sustained basis over time which are awaiting Council consideration and approval.
The city formed a community land trust, this trust is now administered by New Town, a nonprofit entity, and is used within the City of Tempe as appropriate; Tempe has and will continue to pursue resources from the Arizona State Department of Housing for affordable housing development to, in part, offset high land costs in the community.

Tempe has and will continue to marshal incentives for homeownership at varying price points. Resources will include but not be limited to the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program in tandem with the Family Self-Sufficiency Program, the Community Assistance Mortgage Program, CDBG, HOME, Tempe HTF, land trust, MRB/MCC and State Department of Housing resources, etc.

Continue to deliver housing rehabilitation support to existing homeowners in targeted areas of the community;

Survey cultural resource areas in income eligible locations and enroll eligible properties in Arizona State Property Tax reduction program for designated owner-occupied historic properties. (http://azstateparks.com/shpo/propertytax.html)

Continue to deliver the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program to provide assistance to households to enable them to rent units in the private market;

Continue to explore modification of the city’s zoning ordinance by establishing zoning categories that encourage higher density to promote owner-occupied housing in areas with escalating land costs;

Continue to analyze and assess residential zoning standards that encourage more creative and flexible design solutions.

Actions taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

Avondale
The need for housing and human service programs continues to outstrip the City’s ability to address all needs. To overcome these obstacles, the City continues to pursue funding opportunities through various new outlets, as well as establish and cultivate partnerships with new organizations that have the resources to provide assistance to address the City’s needs. Additionally, the City continues to make progress in the development of a new non-profit organization that will provide an additional outlet for funding as well as program development and implementation.

Chandler
The City of Chandler staffed a faith-based coalition named “For Our City” that partners with local nonprofits to meet community and nonprofit needs. There are approximately 100 faith-based organizations that help identify gaps in community services and help provide assistance to meet those gaps.

Gilbert
In FY 2016-2017 Gilbert met with several community stakeholders to partner in new ways which allows expansion of service to be provided within Gilbert geographic boundaries. One new partnership is Gilbert Cares which assist homeowners with basic landscaping and painting needs not accommodated by the Emergency and Minor Home Repair program. In addition, it is anticipated that through the renovation of the Page Park Center new services will be available in Gilbert beginning in mid-2018 which will lessen the barrier of transportation to receive services.

Glendale
Despite the dwindling financial resources at the federal, state and local levels, the City maintains ongoing efforts to focus funding on the activities of highest priority. The City is challenged to develop and implement a well-coordinated and integrated outcome-driven service delivery system that meets the City’s housing and community development needs and goals.

The City addressed the Decent/Affordable Housing and Homeless objectives by funding homeowner and rental housing rehabilitation activities, code enforcement, homeless assistance, homebuyer assistance, and homes acquired for rehabilitation.
and resale.
The City addressed the Suitable Living Environment objective by funding home modifications for persons with disabilities, demolition of dilapidated structures, public facility renovations, infrastructure improvements, and public services that assist seniors, youth, homeless persons, and address fair housing issues as well.

Peoria
Peoria employs two Human Services Coordinators in the Community Assistance division of the Planning and Community Development Department. This position is primarily responsible for coordinating efforts of social service agencies within the City and for its residents. Additionally, this position provides outreach regarding available services both regionally and within the community.

Priority is given to housing rehabilitation and emergency repair, home ownership assistance and other affordable housing projects. Public service needs continue to be addressed through funding of, and knowledgeable referral to, human service providers, regardless of jurisdictional boundaries.

Our local challenge continues to be developing priorities and regionally focused systems that will make the most impact and stimulate the leveraging of other resources to address needs.

Scottsdale
The City of Scottsdale took the following actions to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs including:

- Increased levels of code enforcement to preserve neighborhoods
- Fund programs offering rehabilitation to preserve older housing stock
- Fund non-profit agencies to provide programs and services to the elderly and frail elderly
- Increase services for basic needs

Continue to target capital improvements including but not limited to:

- Neighborhood oriented public improvements
- Economic Development

Continue to provide services to the community, including but not limited to:

- Homeowner-occupied Green Housing Rehabilitation, Roof Repair and Replacement and Emergency Repair Programs for low to moderate-income households
- Accessibility modifications
- Rental assistance (Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program)
- Tax counseling assistance at Senior Centers
- Emergency rent and utility assistance through Vista Del Camino

Surprise
In addressing the needs of the underserved, the city has created partnerships with social service agencies by providing resources such as office space at the Resource Center and outreach to the community. We utilized as many funding sources as possible for example the Maricopa County HOME program for affordable housing, Area Agency on Aging for senior congregate meals, Gila River Indian Community grant for transportation services for the seniors and CDBG Public Service funds for youth employment and training opportunities.

Presently listed within the Action Plan is the lack of private financial resources for housing rehabilitation and homebuyer assistance. The City continues to research and identify available resources as lack of funding is a continued issue throughout the market. The City continues utilizing HOME and CDBG funds for homeowner assistance activities.
Tempe
The City of Tempe will continue to look for new funding sources for programs to address underserved needs. Funding is the major obstacle in providing the services needed to focus on the vast variety of issues that prevent families from breaking out of poverty and from living in the best, most affordable housing possible.

Actions taken to reduce lead-based paint hazards. 91.220(k); 91.320(jj)

Avondale
All homes receiving rehabilitation assistance are evaluated for the presence of potential lead-based paint hazards. For those homes that do not qualify for an exemption, the program tests for and abates all identified lead-based paint hazards.

Chandler
Recipients of federally funded programs receive a copy of the manual "Protect Your Family From Lead Based Paint." All rehabilitation programs or projects that involve housing units constructed before 1978 include lead hazards testing and abatement in accordance with HUD's Lead Based Paint Regulation. In addition to providing manuals and testing for lead hazards, lead-based paint educational materials are made available to all residents.

Gilbert
All homes assisted with HOME or CDBG funds are inspected for lead-based paint hazards. All clients residing in those homes receive informational brochures on lead-based paint and must sign that they received and understood the material.

Glendale
The City of Glendale has allowed for a portion of the budget for the Owner Occupied Rehabilitation program to be used in the reduction of lead-based paint hazards, with priority given to those households with a child under the age of 6.

Peoria
Lead based paint is not allowed or sold for residential construction after 1978 which means a large majority of homes in Peoria are free of potential lead hazards. Based on data obtained from the 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, out of 66,946 total housing units within the City, 1,500 homes were constructed in 1969 or earlier and approximately 5,173 were constructed between 1970-1979. More than 60,270 homes were built in 1980 or later. The Arizona Department of Health Services lists one zip code (85345) in the City as a high risk area for lead hazards. This zip code consists of the City's older housing stock which is predominately occupied by low and moderate income families.

The CDBG Emergency Home Repair Program has performed varying types of rehabilitation work in some of these homes and it is anticipated that more will be performed in the future. It should be noted that older homes are only considered to "possibly" contain lead hazards and actions are taken to determine the presence of this hazard at the time the required environmental review is performed. All applications requesting federal funding from the city for emergency home repairs on units built prior to 1978 will have an inspection of the property for the presence of lead. A quantitative analysis must be done using either laboratory sampling or XRF testing. If lead based paint is found to be present, lead hazard control activities will take place as part of the activity. All regulations regarding lead hazard control, cleanup and disposal will be followed.

Scottsdale
The following measures were taken by the City of Scottsdale to inform residents about the hazards of lead-based paint, and to ensure HUD-funded housing rehabilitation projects effectively address lead paint hazards:

- In an effort to educate citizens about lead-based paint hazards, the City distributed a copy of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) brochure — The Lead-Safe Certified Guide to Renovate Right to all applicants assisted through the City's Housing Rehabilitation Programs. Applicants must sign a receipt acknowledging receipt of this brochure.
In all housing rehabilitation activities, lead hazards are identified through an independent Risk Assessment at no cost to the homeowner. The assessment firm determines all areas where lead is present and provides a Lead-Based Paint Risk Assessment Report to the City. The report is then used to help the Housing Rehabilitation Coordinator determine what aspects of the housing rehabilitation project require lead paint safe work practices.

A copy of the Lead-Based Paint Risk Assessment Report is given to the property owner, and the property owner must sign a receipt for the report. The Housing Rehabilitation Coordinator reviews the Lead-Based Paint Risk Assessment Report with the property owner to ensure they understand the information provided in the report, and acknowledge the identified components containing lead-based paint.

Lead-based paint work is closely monitored by the Housing Rehabilitation Coordinator throughout the project to make certain items are correctly addressed per the specifications and in the least amount of time to avoid disruption to the household.

In compliance with the Housing Rehabilitation Program’s Relocation Policy, a property owner may be eligible for temporary relocation accommodations when the rehabilitation project requires the disturbance of materials containing lead-based paint.

Upon completion of lead reduction work, a clearance test is conducted at the property by the assessment firm; a lead-based paint clearance test is completed to document that lead hazards were mitigated. If a contractor fails a clearance test, the expense of a second clearance test is borne entirely by the contractor.

The City of Scottsdale continues to test homes constructed prior to 1978 for lead-based paint in compliance with 24 CFR part 35. All pre-1978 homes that receive assistance through the Housing Rehabilitation and/or Roof Repair and Replacement Program were tested and abated if applicable.

The cost associated with lead-based paint remediation continues to increase the total cost of housing rehabilitation projects. In order to keep the costs of lead-based paint testing from adding directly to the cost of each housing rehabilitation project, the City pays for lead-based paint risk assessments and corresponding clearance tests at no cost to the property owner’s project.

**Surprise**

As part of the lead-based compliance all homes built pre-1978 are tested for lead and if lead is found it will be abated according to environmental compliance standards.

**Tempe**

The City of Tempe will continue to comply with all lead-based paint (LBP) requirements imposed by HUD and will continue to direct resources to eliminate lead-paint in its housing. During the program year, the following actions will take place:

Rehabilitation Assistance Programs; CFR 35.900

The City of Tempe will continue to address, monitor, evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards throughout the community through its Neighborhood Reinvestment Program, Housing Improvement Program and Emergency Rehabilitation Grant Program. The City addresses all pre-1978 units participating in its Rehabilitation programs with a presumption of lead-paint hazards.

The City of Tempe contracts with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) certified lead paint firms for assessment and abatement activities in the rehabilitation programs. This will continue during the program year.

Lead-based paint requirements for rehabilitation programs using CDBG and HOME funds fall into three categories. The categories are based on the amount of rehabilitation assistance provided for the rehabilitation project.
For activities involving lead-based paint requirements identify the number of units/persons assisted in reducing lead-based paint hazards in each category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Units/Persons Assisted</th>
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<tr>
<td>HOME Assisted Rental Units</td>
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<td>Emergency Repair</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assisted Homeownership</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

Actions taken to reduce the number of poverty-level families. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

**Avondale**
The City of Avondale operates programs/services that reduce the number of poverty-level families and/or ameliorate the effects of poverty include: Emergency and Substantial Home Repairs; Area Agency on Aging transportation and home delivered meal services; ACHCCS , SNAP, and cash assistance through Helping Families in Need; utility and rental assistance through the Community Action Program; WIC and USDA food programs through Adelante Healthcare and several homelessness prevention programs.

**Chandler**
The City provided over $1.1 million in general fund resources to programs that support families in crisis, and provide services and assistance to special populations and to youth, including: health-related and transportation programs; independent living programs for seniors and persons with disabilities; home-delivered and congregate meals and nutrition programs; supportive programs for grandparents raising grandchildren; and socialization and education opportunities to combat depression, maintain or improve functional living skills, and aid in workforce readiness.

According to the American Community Survey poverty in Chandler increased between 2010 and 2014; however, it must be noted that the majority of Chandler families living below the poverty rate are families with dependent children, with the highest poverty rates among single female headed households with children. Given the challenges of families with dependent children such as lack of state child care subsidies, low wages associated with part-time employment, and the loss of subsistence benefits the City focuses its resources on alleviating the effects of poverty while also supporting, to the extent possible, programs that promote economic self-sufficiency.

**Gilbert**
Gilbert continued to assist in reducing the number of poverty-level families by funding non-profit partners who provide case management, food boxes, emergency clothing, emergency financial assistance and utility assistance.

**Glendale**
The City of Glendale continues to provide its lowest income residents with quality housing, in addition to helping these residents move out of poverty and become self-sufficient. Glendale's numerous housing and community development programs are targeted to improving the housing and neighborhood conditions of low-income residents. The activities funded are directly
related to reducing poverty by providing emergency assistance, self-sufficiency programs, youth programs, and supportive services.

Peoria
Peoria is committed to providing its lowest income residents with quality housing and neighborhoods in addition to assisting residents to harness the necessary assistance and tools to help them move out of poverty. The Peoria’s numerous housing and community development programs are targeted to improving the housing and neighborhood conditions of low income residents. Peoria also funded human services activities directly aimed at at-risk youth, families and individuals.

Scottsdale
The City of Scottsdale took the following actions to reduce the number of families in poverty including:

- Intake and case management,
- Food boxes,
- Utility assistance, and
- Emergency mortgage and rent assistance.

Long term strategies are provided through the Section 8 Family Self-Sufficiency Program, the Vista Job Prep Program and case management and employment services that are provided by non-profit organizations.

Local non-profits including A New Leaf, Central Arizona Shelter Services (CASS), Chrysalis Shelter for Victims of Domestic Violence, Homeward Bound, Family Promise of Greater Phoenix, Save the Family Foundation of Arizona, Florence Crittenton and Sojourner Center help stabilize households through emergency and transitional housing. These emergency and transitional housing services are also accompanied by supportive resources and employment services.

The Section 8 Family Self-Sufficiency Program combines the resources of case management with career counseling and job coaching with longer term assistance through Section 8 Rental assistance to achieve economic independence. Family Self-Sufficiency also includes opportunities for further education, financial literacy, establishing Individual Development Accounts, Individual Development Empowerment Accounts and multiple forms of homeownership assistance with the results that some graduates become self-sufficient homeowners in the Community.

The City of Scottsdale also actively markets the Earned Income Tax credit to its citizens. Three City facilities, Via Linda Senior Center, Granite Reef Senior Center and Palate Neighborhood Center, provided space and resources for AARP to provide free tax preparation.

Surprise
All activities noted in the Strategic Plan to help people move out of poverty have been ongoing and has continued from year one. These include:

- Title V employment programs
- Maricopa County Workforce Connections which include employment workshops and career fairs
- Veteran Employment Assistance - City of Surprise Resource Center located in the target area offers weekly employment workshops, career fairs, training opportunities and a partnership with the Maricopa County Community College District.
- Financial Fitness workshops at no cost to area residents.
- Tax Preparation at no cost to poverty level families
- Credit counseling workshops and referral services to nonprofit housing corporations who provide these services at no cost.
Tempe
The City of Tempe will continue its efforts in conjunction with the Continuum of Care and the Tempe Housing Authority to reduce the number of poverty-level families through the development of services needed to assist those families with educational opportunities, job growth, and life skills training through the various social service agencies operating in the city.

Actions taken to develop institutional structure. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

Avondale
As a human service provider, the City of Avondale understands the need to create partnerships with external organizations that specialize in specific services not otherwise available to residents in need. While many of these services are provided by staff using grant funds from partners (Cares1st Health Plan of Arizona, Helping Families in Need, First Things First, Maricopa County Community Action Program, Area Agency on Aging, etc.), many partners provide direct services at the Resource Center (Adelante Healthcare, SW Valley Literacy, Eve's Place, A New Leaf-Siemen, A New Life Center, Father Matters, Valley of the Sun United Way, and several others).

Chandler
Under the “For Our City” program, the City continued its active participation with local nonprofit leaders who meet monthly to discuss local social service issues, share resources and provide collaborative opportunities. The Neighborhood Resources division also continued staffing the Housing and Human Services Commission, which evaluates funding applications for federal and General funds and provides recommendations to City Council regarding human services and housing programs. In addition, the City reviewed funding priorities and distribution methods to ensure resources were targeted to the most needy populations and neighborhoods and consistent with the 5-year Strategic Plan.

Gilbert
Gilbert continues to meet with community stakeholders and partners to increase institutional structure. This included the creation of the behavioral and substance abuse coalition, participating in meetings with faith organizations and meeting with regional partners to strategize on better meeting the needs of our community.

Glendale
Glendale initiated a variety of enhancements to critical processes, such as our overall environmental review process, monitoring process, and capacity. Glendale also emphasizes a team approach to problem solving and places a high priority on developing strategic partnerships and strong communication networks. For a detailed summary of the partnerships and networks, please refer to the Glendale FY 2017-2018 Annual Action Plan.

Peoria
The City of Peoria receives HOME Investment Partnership funds through an Intergovernmental Agreement with the Maricopa HOME Consortium of Entitlement Communities. Peoria participates with this consortium to determine affordable housing priorities on a regional basis. Staff participates in monthly planning and coordination activities as well as program oversight and monitoring. The lead agency is the Maricopa County Human Services Department. HOME-funded activities are planned, reported, and administered by Peoria and Maricopa County through the Consortium.

The City of Peoria receives and distributes Peoria’s Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to local non-profit service providers on a reimbursement basis under contract. Staff of the Community Assistance Division of the Planning and Community Development Department has primary responsibility for planning, implementation, administration and oversight of programs and activities. The City’s Council Not-for-Profit Community Development Grant Subcommittee assists by providing citizen involvement in the process of establishing priorities and recommendations for funding. The Council Subcommittee recommends the annual allocation of the budget which is approved by City Council through the budget process. CDBG funded housing activities are also
reported through the Maricopa County HOME Consortium.

The plan strategy, as identified in the City's Annual Action Plan, is carried out through the combined efforts of the city, non-profit organizations, neighborhood organizations, community based development organizations, public service agencies, financial institutions, private developers and other governmental institutions. Each unique group plays a key role in the delivery system.

Scottsdale
The City of Scottsdale furthers delivery system for housing and community development including:

- Program delivery
  - Homeownership
  - Housing Rehabilitation Programs
  - Home Accessibility Modification Program
  - Housing Choice Voucher Program (rental assistance)
  - Family Self-Sufficiency Program
- Maximizing community resources for revitalization
  - Economic Development – Façade Improvement Program
- Development of other community resources is ongoing and will continue to include:
- Regional cooperation in:
  - The Maricopa HOME Consortium
  - The MAG Continuum of Care Committee on Homelessness and
  - The East Valley Needs Assessment
- Local initiatives, including:
  - Brokerage licenses to non-profit service providers in City facilities
  - The Scottsdale CARES utility donation program
  - General Fund allocations to regional homeless facilities
  - Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community Funds
  - Endowment Fund allocations for community projects and programs for the public good

Surprise
As described in the plan, the "institutional structure" is the overall community delivery system. This system was structured to deal with housing, community and economic development needs. This structure included other city departments, government agencies, for-profit and non-profit organizations who play a part in the provision of affordable housing, community development, and economic development needs of the community. Surprise continued to work with these entities to address these specific needs.

Tempe
The City of Tempe continues to work with non-profit organizations to address community needs and provide support to federal and non-federal funding initiatives. Also with private industry to address important issues that hamper housing and community development efforts. It will continue to identify opportunities to create private/public partnerships for project finance and development to leverage federal funds.

Actions taken to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

Avondale
As a human service provider, the City of Avondale understands the need to create partnerships with external organizations that specialize in specific services not otherwise available to residents in need. While many of these services are provided by staff using grant funds from partners (Care1st Health Plan of Arizona, Helping Families in Need, First Things First, Maricopa County
Community Action Program, Area Agency on Aging, etc.), many partners provide direct services at the Resource Center (Adelante Healthcare, SW Valley Literacy, Eve's Place, A New Leaf-Siemer, A New Life Center, Father Matters, Valley of the Sun United Way, and several others).

Chandler
Through "For Our City", the City continued its active participation to provide collaborative opportunities to help where the need is greatest, including:
- For Our City Day where hundreds of volunteers came together on projects that benefited low-income neighborhoods and individuals.
- Annual Volunteer Recognition event to celebrate Chandler's top volunteers.
- Chandler Homeless Advocacy Team to research and develop new approaches to reducing homelessness in Chandler.
- Provided 3,052 school-age children with free backpacks and school supplies through the Operation Back to School Drive and volunteer event. Three-hundred and eighty-two volunteers contributed a total of 1,395 volunteer hours, distribution over 3,000 books, 2,500 pairs of socks and underwear, 1,465 uniform tops and 900 pairs of shoes.

Gilbert
Gilbert continued to collaborate with public and private housing and social service agencies to meet the goals and objectives of the Consolidated Plan. This included ongoing meetings, special meetings and/or participation on relevant task forces such as the Mayor's Behavioral Health and Substance Use Coalition, Gilbert For Our City, Gilbert Cares and various stakeholders involved in the planning of the Page Park Renovation project.

Glendale
The City provides funding for several social service providers – including YWCA Congregate Meals, Back to School Clothing Drive, Society of St. Vincent De Paul, and Homeward Bound, among others – to serve residents of Glendale with public services supporting seniors, the disabled, youth, education, homeless prevention, food banks and other social services. The City consults with its housing authority, which is a City Divisional Unit, by including staff representatives in public meetings, conducting interviews with housing authority management, and reviewing the housing authority's action plan. In addition, the City consulted with staff from related City departments, specifically the City's Community Action Program (CAP) that assists low-to-moderate income residents experiencing financial hardships or crisis.

Peoria
Peoria's Human Services Coordinator within the Community Assistance Division is primarily responsible for coordinating efforts of social service agencies within the City and for its residents. Additionally, this position provides outreach regarding regionally available services.

During the program year, the City of Peoria continued to foster partnerships and collaboration among and between non-profit and private organizations. In addition to General Fund contributions, Peoria provided programs such as various City volunteer programs whereby residents and interested individuals donated their time and resources to help in community events. Peoria's Neighborhood Pride Program matched private resources, non-profit and faith based volunteers with residents in need of community improvements.

Scottsdale
The City of Scottsdale took the following actions to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies in FY 2016/17.

- Provide funding assistance and license agreements to non-profit providers of services to Scottsdale's youth, seniors, special needs populations, victims of domestic violence, persons and families in crisis, and disabled persons
- Address increased needs through best practices in management of programs, funding, facilities, and license agreements
• Improve quality of life through connectivity—people to services
• Provide access to basic needs
• Provide prevention assistance through:
  • Intake and referral
  • Emergency rent and mortgage assistance
  • Emergency utility assistance
• Promote self-sufficiency, mitigate the causes of poverty and support independent living through the Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSS)
• Improve quality of life through education, recreation, and socialization

Surprise
Surprise opened a CAP office within the Resource Center. Within the Resource Center several non-profit organizations have come to co-habitate the space. The organizations offer utility assistance, veterans services and community services including job readiness.

Tempe
The City will continue to coordinate planning activities with private housing and social service agencies, including participation in the MAG Continuum of Care meetings, development of the Continuum of Care, and enumeration of point-in-time and homeless surveys. City staff will also continue its participation in other coalitions and study groups as the opportunity arises.

Identify actions taken to overcome the effects of any impediments identified in the jurisdictions analysis of impediments to fair housing choice. 91.520(a)

Avondale
The City of Avondale has taken the following actions to overcome the effects of impediments to fair housing as identified in the 2015-2019 Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing: 1. Incorporated ADA modifications into the City’s rehabilitation programs to increase the number of accessible units available to disabled residents; 2. provided fair housing education to residents through the City’s HOA Academies and Summits, as well as a partnership with Community Legal Services to promote Fair Housing and address Fair Housing complaints; 3. continued to operate the City’s Home Repair programs and initiated the First-Time Homebuyer Program in order to maintain affordability of existing housing stock and create new affordable units; and 4. provided incentivized financial literacy classes through community partners to create self-sufficiency with Community Action Program clients.

Chandler
As a member of the Maricopa County HOME Consortium, the City of Chandler is part of the May 2015 Maricopa County Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI). The AI identifies impediments to fair housing choice and suggests actions that Maricopa County and the participating municipalities can take to address those impediments. The Maricopa County AI identified five impediments, four of which are applicable to the City of Chandler. During FY2016-2017, Chandler took the following actions to address identified impediments:

Impediment #1: Lack of Accessible Housing/ Housing Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities.

The City made disability accessibility improvements when needed to housing units rehabilitated through the City’s Housing Rehabilitation program; continued to require Section 504 compliance among CDBG and HOME-funded agencies to ensure persons with disabilities had access to housing services; and maintained Section 504 compliance in all City buildings and services.
Impediment #2: Lack of Awareness of Fair Housing Laws.

The City provided fair housing information in English, Spanish and other languages through the City’s Neighborhood Program Office and Community development and Public Housing/Section 8 webpages for tenants, homebuyers and landlords; provided CDBG funds to a nonprofit agency to provide Fair Housing Education and Counseling to educate and help residents who may have been discriminated against with referrals to the State Attorney General’s Office; included copies of “Fair Housing, It’s Your Right”, “Ten Most Common Mistakes” and a City fair housing complaint form in Section 8 briefing packets; proclaimed April 2017 as Fair Housing Month during a City Council meeting to raise awareness regarding Fair Housing laws; and during Fair Housing Month (April 2017) displayed Fair Housing public service announcement slides on the City’s cable channel.

Impediment #3: Cost of Affordable Housing Limits Housing Choice.

The City provided CDBG funds to a nonprofit agency to make available a Fair Housing Hotline for Chandler residents who believe they or someone they know experienced housing discrimination, continued to provide public housing and Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers to expand affordable housing opportunities, and assisted five first-time homebuyers to purchase quality affordable housing.

Impediment #4: Poor Financial History of Potential Homebuyers.

The City provided financial literacy and housing counseling and education to 239 Chandler households in cooperation with a nonprofit housing education and counseling organization; assisted two public housing residents to purchase homes by matching down payment funds — these first-time homebuyers completed financial literacy and housing education and counseling courses; and provided financial literacy education and housing counseling and education opportunities to participants in the City’s public housing and Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher programs.

Gilbert

In FY 2016-2017 Gilbert provided funding to the AZ Fair Housing Center who hosted four workshops to increase awareness and educate the local community on fair housing.

Glendale

The City of Glendale has continued to address obstacles to eliminate barriers to fair housing through cost effective construction, inventory of surplus land, leveraging, providing incentives and creating policies to further fair housing initiatives.

Peoria

Peoria continues to be committed to fair housing and to eliminating housing discrimination of any kind. Accomplishments achieved during the program year are listed below:

• Maintained a process of regular public advertisement that the City supports, and is a resource for information about, Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO); and
• Ensured FHEO requirements were reviewed at subrecipient monitoring sessions;
• Maintained membership with the Arizona Fair Housing Partnership; and
• Staff attended AZ Fair Housing Partnership meetings throughout the plan year; and
• City hosted a Fair Housing seminar, facilitated by representatives from the Office of the Attorney General; and
• Displayed Fair Housing posters in public buildings; and
• Included the Fair Housing logo on local brochures and marketing information; and
• Adopted a proclamation declaring April to be observed as Fair Housing Month; and
• Passed a resolution reaffirming the City’s commitment to Fair Housing; and
• Maintained a fair housing web page with a direct link to the HUD Fair Housing Website; and
• Staff attended the Fair Housing Conference – Dare to be Fair (September 2017); and
• Staff participated in the National Fair Housing Alliance (NFHA) Fair Lending webinar (September 2016).

CAPER
In addition, Peoria funded Community Legal Services to provide citizens with assistance with legal issues through the Removing Barriers to Justice Program.

**Scottsdale**

The following actions were taken to address identified impediments:
- Provided Fair Housing training for residents of the community
- Maintained a Fair Housing page on the City's webpage
- Maintained a direct link from the City's webpage to the HUD Fair Housing website
- Participated as a member of the Arizona Fair Housing Partnership and sponsoring events with the Partnership
- Maintained a cell log for Fair Housing complaints and referrals
- Making Fair Housing referrals to the Arizona Attorney General's Office, Southwest Fair Housing Council, HUD and other enforcement entities
- Displaying Fair Housing posters in public buildings and at Fair Housing functions
- Purchasing and distributing Fair Housing marketing materials
- Included the Fair Housing logo on business cards, local brochures and marketing information
- Monitoring grant funded sub-recipients for compliance with Fair Housing and affirmative marketing requirements
- Providing Community Assistance Office staff opportunities to receive education in Fair Housing, reasonable accommodations and equal opportunity best practices and laws
- Intervened, educated and made referrals to landlords who fail to understand equal opportunity and fair housing regulations

**Surprise**

The City of Surprise continues to offer educational Fair Housing Classes as part of the HOA Academy where residents in the community are invited to attend.

**Tempe**

The City of Tempe works diligently to ensure that residents understand the Fair Housing Act and know that discrimination in the housing market is unacceptable. The City continues to provide information to residents about Fair Housing and how to file a complaint in response to alleged discrimination. In 2014 as part of the Consolidated Planning process, the City of Tempe completed the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice and several general impediments were identified. A survey of Tempe residents indicated that one-third of the respondents believe that they or someone they know, has experienced housing discrimination. On average, only nine complaints from Tempe residents are filed annually with the city's Fair Housing Coordinator, HUD, and/or the Arizona Attorney General's Office. Of the complaints filed, the majority involve race and/or national origin and disability.

Community education regarding Fair Housing laws continues to be an emphasis for the City of Tempe. During the past year, the city has adopted a proclamation declaring April to be observed as Fair Housing Month. The adoption of this proclamation was broadcast on Tempe 11 along with several Fair Housing videos designed to educate the general public. Additionally, a Fair Housing page is maintained on the city's webpage with links to HUD and the Arizona Attorney General's Office.

The City’s Section 8 and Redevelopment staff also continued to work with apartment managers and general contractors to educate them about these federal regulations. The City of Tempe Housing Services Division is a member of the Arizona Fair Housing Partnership and as such, plays a role in conducting educational events that will promote Fair Housing throughout Maricopa County.

The City’s Section 8 staff conducts briefings with all new tenants and those exercising their Port-in option when they receive their Housing Choice voucher. These briefings include written and verbal information about the Fair Housing Act and how to file a
complaint regarding potential discrimination. In FY2016, briefings were conducted during which new tenants received information on the Fair Housing Act and how to file a complaint should discrimination in the housing market take place. In addition, dozens of one-on-one briefings were conducted with Port-In’s wherein Fair Housing related information was shared with current NCV participants. Housing Services staff also distributed information about the Fair Housing Act to numerous Tempe residents at various classes, seminars and program awareness events.

In FY2016 $1,990 in CDBG administrative funds were used to provide Fair Housing testing and awareness. The Fair Housing Coordinator makes multiple presentations both within the City of Tempe organization and with outside groups and associations throughout the year about the issue in an effort to promote greater awareness.

For activities that may involve possible displacement (acquisition, rehab, or demolition of occupied real property) describe steps taken to minimize displacement. Identify if the grantee has a Displacement Mitigation Plan and briefly describe the grantee’s strategy to minimize displacement.

Avondale
The City complies with the Maricopa HOME Consortium’s approved Anti-Displacement Policy. Though the City does not permanently displace residents through programs, in the course of rehabilitation, some households must be temporary relocated, the cost of which is borne with program funds.

Chandler
City staff works with all programs and projects to identify alternatives to activities that may cause permanent displacement. To minimize displacement, the City follows a written Residential Anti-Displacement and Relocation Assistance Plan. The Plan states that the City will make reasonable efforts to ensure that CDBG and HOME activities will not cause unnecessary displacement. Displacement is avoided through careful consideration of possible displacement during the planning phase of a project. For example, the first-time homebuyer program acquires homes that are vacant or are a voluntary sale by the owner-occupant. Non-voluntary displacement of any nature is reserved as a last resort when no other alternative is available and the activity is necessary to carry out a specific goal or objective that benefits the public.

Gilbert
Gilbert does not allow purchases of property that may need significant rehab or may cause displacement to current occupants. If this was the case, Gilbert would not provide approval for the home purchase. There was no displacement in FY 2016-2017.

Glendale
If the City has any projects which could involve displacement we ensure the developer has a Displacement Plan in place and hires a consultant who specializes in Displacement to manage that aspect of the project for proper regulatory compliance.

Peoria
Peoria did not have any activities that involved displacement.

Scottsdale
The City of Scottsdale’s rehabilitation programs are the only activities that can trigger temporary relocation. When lead-based paint hazards have been identified and the approach is to remove and permanently eliminate lead-based paint hazards, occupants are temporarily relocated during lead hazard reduction to circumvent potential exposure to lead dust and its hazards. Once the lead hazard reduction activities have been finalized, a clearance test is completed prior to the occupants returning to their residence.
In addition to relocation for lead-based paint, a homeowner receiving rehabilitation assistance may be relocated in the event that their residence is determined to be temporarily inhabitable.

**Surprise**
When a client is identified and the project will result in displacement we have acquired homes through the Neighborhood Stabilization Program which have been permitted and have been used to temporarily house the client and their families. We have also developed a policy where we will relocate applicants into apartment living upon their request.

**Tempe**
The city of Tempe will continue to work with developers and non-profit organizations to expand the stock of affordable housing. A continuation of these efforts should increase the production of new affordable housing units and assistance toward the renovation and purchase of housing in existing neighborhoods.
CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

Describe the standards and procedures used to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and used to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements.

Avondale

In the implementation of the City’s First-Time Homebuyer Program, the City partners with Trellis as a Subrecipient. An integral component of this relationship is ongoing review of program files as they are processed to ensure compliance with eligibility requirements prior to assistance, as well as on-site monitoring(s) to ensure that procedures and controls are in place and effectively used. Requirements in the Subrecipient Agreement comply with 24 CFR 29.

Chandler

As part of the application process, non-City agencies were required to submit information on fiscal and program capability, non-profit status, disability accessibility, and other requirements. Prior to contracting, the City conducted training sessions to explain program laws, regulations and requirements and City monitoring standards and procedures. The City also conducted pre-contract site visits.

Written agreements were entered into with both City and non-City agencies. Written agreements with non-City agencies included measurable objectives, monthly reporting requirements and reimbursement processes. City staff reviewed reports and source documents for accuracy, cost allowability and cost reasonableness prior to reimbursement.

Risk assessments were based on a desk audit utilizing a Program Performance Monitoring Checklist that includes:

1. Program Outcomes, including progress towards stated objectives.
2. Accessibility for disabled persons.
3. Fiscal Management, including Fiscal Audit Reports and Audit Management Letters.
4. Procurement procedures and documentation.
5. Program/Client Records, including target population served, and verification of compliance with national low/moderate income objective.
6. Board Operations, including Board membership lists, and Board member backgrounds.

After completing the risk assessment and identifying areas for review, staff coordinated site visits. At the formal site visits, staff conducted an entrance discussion with key agency staff and reviewed: Disability accessibility compliance, including the agency’s self-evaluation, disability accessibility policy and program documents. City staff also inspected the facilities for compliance: Fiscal records, including transactions, procedures, internal controls, agency wide financial statements showing budget variances, and regular review of financial statements by the agency governing board; procurement policies and practices, including MBE/WBE outreach, bidding processes, and cost reasonableness and allowability testing; and Board meeting minutes to verify the Board’s involvement in governance and knowledge of CDBG and/or HOME regulations.

Following review, City staff conducted exit conferences to discuss preliminary findings and concerns and later prepared and delivered formal monitoring letters. The City then followed up to ensure that corrective actions were addressed.

The City requires sub-recipients to include a performance measurement strategy in their funding proposals to demonstrate that proposed services will enhance the lives of City residents. Each strategy quantifies the long-term and short-term goals, activities, outputs and outcomes. The data collected includes client demographics, the number of individuals and households that will be served, and annual units-of-service that help the City to keep track of progress towards 5 year Consolidated Plan goals and to report program performance to HUD.

Funded agencies provide monthly performance reports along with their request for reimbursement to demonstrate progress made toward their goals and objectives, allowing the City to continuously monitor and evaluate program and progress and provide technical assistance to mitigate any unforeseen barriers or challenges. Financial and program requirements. Monitoring begins with a formal application process and pre-contract training. During the year, the City performs ongoing monitoring including fiscal audits, desk audits, agency risk assessments, and formal site visits.

Gilbert

Gilbert completes an annual risk assessment to determine whether contracts need an on-site monitoring or desk monitoring. On-site monitoring are conducted every two years. One contract was issued for HOME funds in FY 2016-17 and an on-site monitoring was completed.
Glendale
The City of Glendale doesn’t use construction vendors for New Construction. The City contracts Habitat for Humanity to manage the construction of infill projects and the organization does so through internal staff alone. Compliance for the activity of New Construction is monitored in a regular basis throughout each funding year through the review of reimbursement requests submitted and reviewed for compliance and allowable costs paid. The City of Glendale manages its Rehabilitation Program internally and does encourage minority businesses to bid on Rehabilitation projects through published bid solicitations.

Peoria
Peoria systematically monitors federal funded projects and activities to ensure that compliance is being met and maintained. They set forth standards to ensure sufficient progress is being made towards completion. Technical assistance is given on an on-going basis to provide clarification of regulations, answer questions, and offer solutions when a barrier arises during program implementation. The City utilizes various methods to monitor subrecipients. During the funding application process, projects are identified as being eligible for federal funding and a review of the organization is conducted to ensure the organizational capacity is sufficient to carry out proposed activities. The review consists of past monitoring results, audits, management letters and responses to management letters, if applicable. During performance of the program, billings are reviewed in detail. In addition, on-site monitoring is performed. All formal on-site monitoring utilize the HOME Consortium Monitoring Tool as the basis for the reviews.

Scottsdale
Monitoring is a continuous process of review to ensure adequate performance and compliance with all applicable statutes, regulations, and policies. To be an effective tool for improving performance and avoiding non-compliance, monitoring requires the on-going application of appropriate planning, implementation, communication, and follow-up during each phase of an activity. The typical phases of an activity include the initial allocation of funding, the written agreement, the monthly progress reports, the requests for reimbursement of expenditures, and the closing reports.
1. The Community Grants Specialist is responsible for the City of Scottsdale Monitoring Process.
2. By the end of the 1st quarter, the Community Grants Specialist completes the previous fiscal year’s monitoring schedule and risk analysis.
3. This document will be reviewed by the Community Assistance Manager and Housing Coordinator for approval.
4. In March, the Community Grants Specialist will schedule all monitoring required.
5. All monitoring will be completed by the end of June.

Monitoring may include the following procedures:
- review of monitoring reports, audits and management letters at application
- review of federal requirements during contract signing
- review of periodic reimbursement requests/performance reports
- technical assistance (meets, telephone calls, site visits, written correspondence, etc.)
- desk reviews
- on-site reviews
- other comprehensive monitoring as warranted

Desk reviews consist of in-house reviews of documentation submitted to the reviewer. On-site reviews consist of reviews of program files, fiscal systems and financial records.

If at any point in monitoring a contract staff becomes aware of questionable activities, staff will promptly notify the funding agency and another entity, as appropriate.

Risk Assessment
The level of monitoring to be conducted will be determined by the risk classification assigned to the entity. Entities receiving CDBG/HOME funds will be evaluated annually to determine the appropriate risk classification. Entities deemed to be “low risk” will be subject to monitoring by reimbursement. Entities deemed to be “high risk” will receive an on-site monitoring review. To be classified as “high risk”, an entity must generally meet the following criteria:
- an on-site visit has been conducted within the last two years.
• there have been no or insignificant compliance or performance problems noted
To be classified as "high-risk", an entity may meet one or more of the following risk factors.
• an on-site visit has not been conducted within the last two years
• the entity is new to the CDBG/HOME Program
• there has been a high rate of employee turnover or turnover in key staff positions
• there has been noncompliance with one or more contract provisions
• there were significant findings and/or concerns noted in previous desk reviews or on-site monitoring visits
• there are significant unresolved audit findings
• there has been a high incidence of citizen/vendor complaints
• reimbursement requests/performance reports contain inaccurate or incomplete information
• there is a demonstrated need for on-going technical assistance
Please note the risk designations are not limited to the above-stated conditions and may be assigned due to other circumstances, if required.

Rental Housing Monitoring
During the period of affordability, City of Scottsdale will examine the financial health and the physical condition of HOME-assisted rental housing.
• For projects with ten or more HOME-assisted units, City of Scottsdale will examine the financial health of projects annually, and address any problems with project viability that they identify.

Financial Reports: City of Scottsdale will collect the following financial reports:
• Operating Budget
• Balance Sheet
• Income Statement

The City of Scottsdale will review the financial reports to determine if the property is profitable, and to evaluate whether the property is meeting its financial performance objectives; whether the property’s projected operating pro forma was accurate (were revenue and expenses projections accurate; if not, are the actual revenues covering the property’s incurred cost?) The City of Scottsdale provides sample financial templates to all agencies prior to monitoring.
• By reviewing gross rent receipts, tenant accounts receivable, accounts payable, status of replacement reserves, cash balances/cash flow, and any audit findings, the City of Scottsdale will evaluate the effectiveness of the management of the property.

Property Condition Certifications: Annually, the City of Scottsdale will obtain a certification from each property owner that the HOME-assisted housing units are suitable for occupancy and meet the City of Scottsdale’s Housing Quality Standards (HQS).

Inspection Requirements
The City of Scottsdale will inspect all HOME-assisted rental housing developments within 12 months after project completion and at least once every three years thereafter during the period of affordability to:
• Determine compliance with applicable property standard requirements
• Verify information submitted to the City of Scottsdale regarding rental and occupancy
• Verify information maintained by property owners on-site concerning leases, tenant incomes, rents, and utility allowances
• Verify compliance with provisions of written agreements
• Assess the financial health, management capacity, and long-term viability of the project

The City of Scottsdale will inspect a sufficient sample of HOME-assisted units in a multifamily development. Inspections will be based on a statistically valid sample and meet the following minimums:
• All units in projects with one to four HOME-assisted units
• Twenty percent of, and no fewer than four, HOME-assisted units in each building of larger projects
• The site, building exterior, building systems, and common areas for each building with HOME-assisted units

If compliance problems are found, more units and records will be inspected.
Any health and safety deficiencies identified by the City of Scottsdale will need to be corrected immediately. The City of Scottsdale will re-inspect to confirm deficiencies have been corrected within 12 months. Correction of minor deficiencies may be verified by a third party (e.g., paid invoice from a plumber or electrician documenting completion of necessary repairs). City of Scottsdale will increase the inspection frequency for properties with health and safety deficiencies.
Monitoring Notification
Prior to an on-site review, a written letter will be sent to the entity identifying the purpose for the review, the date and time of the review, and the specific projects to be reviewed. A list of documents to be made available to the review team will also be provided. To the greatest extent feasible, this letter will be sent out at least 30 days before the on-site review date. Notification letters may also be sent for desk reviews, if appropriate, at the discretion of the review team.

Monitoring Results
Desk reviews and on-site reviews will result in written letters documenting any findings or concerns noted during the reviews. Final monitoring letters will be issued to the chief executive officers (CEO) of the monitored entities within 30-45 days of the monitoring. Desk reviews and on-site reviews may also generate suggestions for improvements to program/financial systems. Any suggestions noted during the monitoring may be documented in a separate memorandum addressed to activity administrators or included in the final letter to the CEO, as determined by staff.

For purposes of the monitoring results, a “finding” is defined as a program deficiency which needs to be addressed immediately in order to become compliant with the applicable federal statutory or regulatory requirements and/or contractual requirements. A “concern” is defined as a program weakness which should be addressed to ensure compliance with federal and contractual requirements. A “suggestion” is defined as an opportunity to strengthen the systems of internal control, compliance and program administration to ensure continued success.

If the agency wishes to contest any portion of the monitoring they would be asked to put their concerns in writing and forward those concerns to the Human Services Director for review and determination.

Surprise
The CDBG and the HOME project activities are all monitored at least once during the course of the projects’ scope of work. The monitoring includes a review of the grantee’s project file, an inspection of relevant items and a review of the financial processes which the grantee uses.

Tempe
The City of Tempe has established monitoring procedures to ensure compliance with CDBG and HOME program requirements. The main purpose of monitoring is to improve the delivery of services by ensuring that activities are carried out in accordance with HUD regulations. The city of Tempe conducted 100% Monitoring of CDBG public services activities with the assistance of the City’s Revitalization Coordinators and Grants Accountant. Staff also monitored CHDO and HOME activities as required by the HOME Consortium IA agreement. Monitoring reports for this fiscal year revealed: No Findings, 2 Concerns and 1 Suggestion.
CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)

Please list those projects that should have been inspected on-site this program year based upon the schedule in §92.504(d). Indicate which of these were inspected and a summary of issues that were detected during the inspection. For those that were not inspected, please indicate the reason and how you will remediate the situation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Avondale</th>
<th>NA. The City has not funded any rental housing projects.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chandler</td>
<td>HOME funds are used for rental assistance under the TBRA program. All units are inspected prior to move-in and annually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbert</td>
<td>All homes are inspected on an annual basis during lease renewal. There were no significant issues detected during FY 2016-17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glendale</td>
<td>Regarding the rental units in the City's public housing stock, there have been no onsite inspection issues. The units the City inspected have met or exceed program requirements. The monitoring for FY2016-2017 projects was conducted during July 2017.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peoria</td>
<td>Our Multi-Family was monitored in 2016. The next scheduled monitoring will be 2018.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottsdale</td>
<td>Based upon the 2016/17 schedule ARM Save the Family, Blue Sky LLC and 808 Properties should have been inspected. The following is a list of the properties inspected for the monitoring process:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Sky LLC</td>
<td>Shalimar Sands and Royal Palms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>808 Properties</td>
<td>Villa Ventura, 66th Place, Cheery Lynn II and Cheery Lynn III.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARM Save the Family (scattered sites):</td>
<td>8407 E. Virginia Ave, 8135 E. Roosevelt St #210, 935 N. Granite Reef Rd #98, and 303 N. Miller Rd #2012.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All units passed inspection.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All HOME units that were required to be inspected for fiscal year 2016/17 monitoring process were completed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surprise</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tempe</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units. 92.351(b)

| Avondale | All of the City's advertising and procurement for vendor services includes language encouraging minority and woman owned businesses to submit proposals for consideration. |

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)
Chandler
The City of Chandler is committed to meeting the goals of affirmative marketing to inform the public, potential tenants, homebuyers, homeowners and rental property owners that Chandler’s housing and service programs are accessible to all majority and minority groups, regardless of sex, handicap and familial status. In accordance with the regulations of the Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME), affirmative marketing procedures must be adopted for any housing with five or more Home-assisted housing units.

The City of Chandler Housing Development Division believes that individuals of similar economic levels in the same housing market area should have available to them a variety range of housing choices regardless of their race, color, religion, sex, familial status, disability or national origin.

At minimum, the City of Chandler will complete the following:
1. Include the Equal Housing Opportunity logo in press releases and solicitations for participation in all HOME funded housing programs and opportunities;
2. Refer any housing questions or complaints to the Arizona Fair Housing Center or Arizona Attorney General’s Office that can provide advice on state and federal fair housing laws;
3. For rental housing, the City of subrecipient contracted to conduct outreach for rental housing will conduct public outreach that specifically targets residents of public housing and manufactured housing in the housing market area;
4. The City or subrecipient of HOME funds will advertise in print and electronic media that is used and viewed or listened to by those identified as least likely to apply for housing assistance;
5. The City or subrecipient of HOME funds will develop a brochure or handout that describes programs and services and how the proposed project will be accessible to physically handicapped and describes any reasonable accommodations made to persons with disabilities;
6. The City or subrecipient of HOME funds will display the HUD fair housing poster in an area accessible to the public, such as the rental office or project office;
7. The City or subrecipient of HOME funds will market organizations whose membership or clientele consists primarily of protected class members.

Gilbert
Gilbert’s partner agency, ARM of Save the Family, received HOME funds to increase the permanent affordable housing stock in Gilbert. ARM is responsible for providing affirmative marketing techniques to ensure equal access to available units.

Glendale
As required, subrecipients and developers advertised HOME funds advertise their programs through public and social media to achieve maximum exposure. They also utilize site signage to inform the neighborhood and surrounding community about the project and educate on housing opportunities available. The brochures or handouts must communicate the sub-grantee’s Equal Housing Opportunity policy, which shall be consistent with the Fair Housing Advertising guidelines and contain the Equal Housing Opportunity logo. Many documents are also translated into Spanish to assist in any possible language barrier that may arise.

Peoria
Peoria advertises its programs on its website, via brochures and handouts and through media. The City requires grant subrecipients to take affirmative steps to provide an opportunity for minorities, women and small businesses to compete in the procurement of equipment and supplies under their legal and binding agreements. The subrecipients also advertise the availability of funding through their own resources including brochures, media, websites and community meetings. The City also submits mandatory reports to HUD regarding the use of minority, women owned and small businesses in the HOME grant on an annual basis. This subject is also one of the many subjects reviewed during monitoring visits and is included in the most current monitoring tool.

Scottsdale
Sub-recipient contracts require compliance with fair housing laws and regulations. Agencies are required to place fair housing logos on all marketing materials. We have a designated staff member that provides education and technical assistance on fair housing and landlord tenant requirements. We also work in collaboration with the Arizona Fair Housing Center, Southwest Fair Housing Council and Community Legal Services to eliminate any barriers to fair housing.
Surprise
The City of Surprise staff ensures contracts are in compliance with affirmative marketing and fair housing requirements. City of Surprise maintains a direct link from community webpage to the HUD Fair Housing website. All of City of Surprise materials have affirmative marketing logos embedded within press releases.

Tempe
The City of Tempe requires all HOME assisted rental or homebuyer projects containing five or more HOME-assisted units affirmative marketing procedures must be followed. Affirmative marketing seeks to provide information and then attract eligible persons to available housing without regard to race, color, national origin, sex, religion, familiar status or disability. The following procedures are ways to meet goals of affirmative marketing, as well as meeting the federal requirements of the HOME program.

Housing developers and providers must inform the public, purchasers and potential tenants about fair housing laws and these procedures. Mandatory ways to meet this requirement as follows:

- All advertisements, notices, and written communications regarding the HOME-assisted units must contain the equal housing opportunity logo or slogan, and clearly display a fair housing poster in a public place within your office.
- A description of what is being done to affirmatively market HOME-assisted housing will be due to the Human Services Division for each HOME contract that falls into the affirmative marketing threshold. This description should include the efforts being made to reach any population that is not likely to apply for this housing project.
- All HOME contract recipients completing projects that fall within the Affirmative Marketing threshold are required to keep files that document their efforts to affirmatively market the HOME-assisted units. Those files should include:
  - Copies of all advertisements, notices, and written communications regarding all properties that falls into the Affirmative Marketing threshold.
  - Documentation illustrating how information was disseminated, for example, mailing lists, organizations and addresses where notices were posted, etc. Records of applicants relative to race, sex, age, familial status and the manner in which they learned of the unit availability.

Outreach to Minority and Women Owned Businesses:
As stipulated by HUD in regulation 24 CFR Part 84, the City of Tempe includes in its contract agreements, requirements that developers make a good faith effort to involve minority and women owned businesses as contractors and subcontractors when working on federally funded projects. Example of the language includes: The City of Tempe encourages pursuant to Executive Orders 11625 and 12432 regarding Minority Business Enterprise, and 12138 regarding Women's Business Enterprise, and regulations 5. 85. 36 (e) and of Section 281 of the National Housing Affordability Act to respond to this RFP. This language is also contained in all Request for Proposals for HUD funded activities.

Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing. 91.220(k)

Avondale
The City will continue to cultivate partnerships with a variety of human service providers to holistically identify and address the needs of our most vulnerable residents.

Chandler
The City of Chandler has
- Implemented preferences for those experiencing chronic homelessness in the Housing Choice Voucher and Public Housing Programs.
- Provided Tenant Based Rental Assistance to homeless individuals and families.
- Included affordable housing as a component of the General Plan adopted
Included specific approaches to maintain affordable housing in the Housing and Redevelopment Strategic Plan such as upgrading and modernization of developments as well as requiring greater accountability for participants and landlords.

Gilbert
Gilbert continued to strategize and utilize federal funds to best meet the affordable housing needs within the community by providing HOME funds to assist low-income renters and providing CDBG funds to assist low-income homeowners to stay in their homes by alleviating hazardous and safety related issues.

Glendale
During FY 2017-2018, the City of Glendale preserved affordable housing and increased the affordable housing stock for households with income at 0-80% AMI by funding the following activities: Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation with CDBG and HOME funds, supporting Habitat for Humanity with CDBG funds to develop new affordable housing units, addressing accessibility barriers for the elderly and persons with disabilities, implementing and coordinating public housing in the City by providing Section 8 vouchers to eligible households, and providing financial assistance to households facing eviction with emergency rental assistance.

Peoria
During the program year, the following actions occurred to maintain affordable housing:

- CDBG funds were allocated to the City operated Emergency Home Repair Program
- CDBG were allocated to non-profits to provide individual and group home modifications for disabled residents
- CDBG funds were allocated to non-profit developers to purchase, rehabilitate and resell previously foreclosed homes to low-moderate income residents including providing direct homebuyer assistance
- HOME funds were allocated to a non-profit developer to construct affordable housing and provide direct homebuyer assistance
- City General Funds were allocated to the City operated Neighborhood Pride Program to make aesthetic improvements to the exterior of homes in disrepair or otherwise needing improvement. Non-profit developers continue to be afforded a reduction in some development plan review fees. The entitlement fees or "planning fees" are assessed at 50% of the normally required fees. These fees include rezone and use permits, site plan review, design review and others.

Scottsdale
The most significant barrier to affordable housing in Scottsdale is the high median home prices and rental rates and the number of affordable units available. The City of Scottsdale continued to fund programs to assist seniors, disabled, and low-income persons with property maintenance, rental assistance and homeownership opportunities including:

Owner-occupied housing assistance:
- Green Housing Rehabilitation Program
- Roof Repair and Replacement Program
- Emergency Repair Program

Homeownership opportunities:
- Section 8 FSS escrow accounts
- Homebuyer education
- Rental Assistance:
- Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program
- Rental Housing through ARM of Save the Family Affordable Rental Movement
Surprise
The City of Surprise continues to search out resources to help foster and maintain affordable housing through utility assistance and Surprise Days of Service clean up events.

Tempe
The Housing Trust Fund and the Advisory Board, continue to actively seek revenue sources and promote affordable housing, is a pivotal step in providing affordable housing in Tempe. The purpose of the Housing Trust Fund is compliment the City's federally funded affordable housing programs. The Trust Fund will provide a non-federal financial resource to address the affordable housing needs of individuals and families of low and moderate income, provide housing related services to these households, and provide support for nonprofit organizations that actively address the affordable housing needs of low and moderate-income households. Tempe has taken these actions because a growing percentage of Tempe residents are unable to meet or maintain the income level necessary to continue residing in Tempe. In recent years, economic forces have discouraged a diverse housing stock. The City recognizes the need to provide alternative housing opportunities in order to maintain the diversity of Tempe.
# CDBG Financial Report

| Office of Community Planning and Development | DATE: | 09-07-17 |
| U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development | TIME: | 18:20 |
| Integrated Disbursement and Information System | PAGE: | 1 |

PR26 - CDBG Financial Summary Report
Program Year 2016
MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ

## PART I: SUMMARY OF CDBG RESOURCES
1. UNEXPENDED CDBG FUNDS AT END OF PREVIOUS PROGRAM YEAR: $2,708,918.15
2. ENTITLEMENT GRANT: $2,735,654.00
3. SURPLUS URBAN RENEWAL: $0.00
4. SECTION 106 GUARANTEED LOAN FUNDS: $0.00
5. CURRENT YEAR PROGRAM INCOME: $0.00
5a. CURRENT YEAR SECTION 103 PROGRAM INCOME (FOR 3 TYPE): $0.00
6. FUNDS RETURNED TO THE LINE OF CREDIT: $0.00
6a. FUNDS RETURNED TO THE LOCAL CDBG ACCOUNT: $0.00
7. ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL AVAILABLE: $0.00
8. TOTAL AVAILABLE (SUM. LINES 01-07): $5,444,472.15

## PART II: SUMMARY OF CDBG EXPENDITURES
9. DISBURSEMENTS OTHER THAN SECTION 108 REPROGRAMS AND PLANNING ADMINISTRATION: $1,999,439.48
10. ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL AMOUNT SUBJECT TO LOW/MOD BENEFIT: $0.00
11. AMOUNT SUBJECT TO LOW/MOD BENEFIT (LINE 09 + LINE 10): $1,999,439.48
12. DISBURSED IN OS FOR PLANNING ADMINISTRATION: $303,748.98
13. DISBURSED IN OS FOR SECTION 108 REPROGRAMS: $0.00
14. ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL EXPENDITURES: $0.00
15. TOTAL EXPENDITURES (SUM. LINES 13-14): $2,303,188.46
16. UNEXPENDED BALANCE (LINE 03 - LINE 15): $3,141,283.69

## PART III: LOW/MOD BENEFIT THIS REPORTING PERIOD
17. EXPENDED FOR LOW/MOD HOUSING IN SPECIAL AREAS: $0.00
18. EXPENDED FOR LOW/MOD MULTI-UNIT HOUSING: $0.00
19. DISBURSED FOR OTHER LOW/MOD ACTIVITIES: $1,957,394.48
20. ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL LOW/MOD CREDIT: $0.00
21. TOTAL LOW/MOD CREDIT (SUM. LINES 17-20): $1,957,394.48
22. PERCENT LOW/MOD CREDIT (LINE 21/LINE 11): 97.99%

## LOW/MOD BENEFIT FOR MULTI-YEAR CERTIFICATIONS
23. PROGRAM YEARS PY COVERED IN CERTIFICATION: PY. 2015 PY. 2016 PY. 2017
24. CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES SUBJECT TO LOW/MOD BENEFIT CALCULATION: $0.00
25. CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES BENEFITING LOW/MOD PERSONS: $0.00
26. PERCENT BENEFIT TO LOW/MOD PERSONS (LINE 25/LINE 24): 0.00%

## PUBLIC SERVICE (PS) CAP CALCULATION
27. DISBURSED IN OS FOR PUBLIC SERVICES: $456,841.38
28. PS UNEXPENDED OBLIGATIONS AT END OF CURRENT PROGRAM YEAR: $0.00
29. PS UNEXPENDED OBLIGATIONS AT END OF PREVIOUS PROGRAM YEAR: $0.00
30. ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL PS OBLIGATIONS: $0.00
31. TOTAL PS OBLIGATIONS (LINE 27 + LINE 28 + LINE 29): $456,841.38
32. ENTITLEMENT GRANT: $2,735,654.00
33. PRIOR YEAR PROGRAM INCOME: $0.00
34. ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL SUBJECT TO PS CAP: $0.00
35. TOTAL SUBJECT TO PS CAP (SUM. LINES 25-34): $2,735,654.00
36. PERCENT FUNDS OBLIGATED FOR PS ACTIVITIES (LINE 33/LINE 35): 16.84%

## PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION (PA) CAP
37. DISBURSED IN OS FOR PLANNING ADMINISTRATION: $303,748.98
38. PA UNEXPENDED OBLIGATIONS AT END OF CURRENT PROGRAM YEAR: $0.00
39. PA UNEXPENDED OBLIGATIONS AT END OF PREVIOUS PROGRAM YEAR: $0.00
40. ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL PA OBLIGATIONS: $0.00
41. TOTAL PA OBLIGATIONS (LINE 37 + LINE 38 - LINE 39 + LINE 40): $303,748.98
42. ENTITLEMENT GRANT: $2,735,654.00
43. CURRENT YEAR PROGRAM INCOME: $0.00
44. ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL SUBJECT TO PA CAP: $0.00
45. TOTAL SUBJECT TO PA CAP (SUM. LINES 35-44): $2,735,654.00
46. PERCENT FUNDS OBLIGATED FOR PA ACTIVITIES (LINE 41/LINE 45): 11.10%

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)
## Line 17 Detail: Activities to Consider in Determining the Amount to Enter on Line 17
Report returned no data.

## Line 18 Detail: Activities to Consider in Determining the Amount to Enter on Line 18
Report returned no data.

## Line 19 Detail: Activities Included in the Computation of Line 19

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**Total** $303,746.98
ESG Reporting - eCart

ESG-REPORTING-TOOL-AND-ECART-GUIDE.XLSM
Citizen Participation

Maricopa Urban County and HOME Consortium
Citizen Participation Summary

As discussed in CR-40 Monitoring, for Maricopa County, efforts involved included public notices in PHA, library, and HSD buildings; public notices in newspapers, as well as website outreach on the HSD website. A 15-day public comment period for public review of the draft Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report began on September 8, 2017 and extended through September 22, 2017. The public notice included the address of the Maricopa County Human Service Department office, staff contacts, mailing addresses, phone numbers, the website to view the report and information on where to direct comments and questions. At the end of the 15-day period, there were no comments received. The significant citizen participation activities undertaken by the members of the Maricopa HOME Consortium are outlined in depth in their respective CAPER submissions to HUD.
Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF ARIZONA
COUNTY OF MARICOPA

Elaine Cota, being duly sworn, says:

That she is Elaine Cota of the West Valley View, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in Avondale, Maricopa County, Arizona; that the publication, a copy of which is attached hereto, was published in the said newspaper on the following dates:

September 06, 2017

That said newspaper was regularly issued and circulated on those dates.

SIGNATURE

Elaine Cota

Subscription to and sworn to this 6th day of September, 2017.

[Signature]

Lisa Oehler, Office Manager, Maricopa County, Arizona

My commission expires January 26, 2018

900014400 00007326 (602) 744-6545

Barbara Grunow
Housing Authority of Maricopa County
8010 N. 78th Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85035

NOTICE OF SOLICITATION OF PUBLIC COMMENTS ON THE FY 2016-17 MARICOPA COUNTY AND MARICOPA HOME CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION REPORT AND PUBLIC HEARING FOR SUBSTANTIAL AMENDMENT TO THE FY 2016-17 MARICOPA COUNTY ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION REPORT

The Maricopa County Housing Department proposes to reallocate $109,200 of HOME funding $250,000 of FY 2017-18 funding, and $94,974 of prior-year reservation balances toward the implementation of the 0.5% Set-Aside for veteran rental units. A public hearing will be held:

September 19, 2017, 4:30 p.m.

Maricopa County Board Room, 234 N. Central Ave, #2, Phoenix, AZ 85004

PRELIMINARY DRAFT PLANS

These draft plans are available for public comment and review from September 8, 2017 to September 29, 2017. The draft Annual Action Plan is available for public comment and review from September 8, 2017 to October 8, 2017. During this time period, each document is available at the following locations:

Website: www.maricopa.gov

Maricopa County Housing Department, 234 N. Central Ave, 3rd Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85004

Maricopa County Housing, 8010 N 78th Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85035

For more information, contact the Housing Authority at 602-506-7544 or visit www.maricopa.gov/HA-Plans-Reports

COMMENTS

Detailed plans and draft documents may be obtained from the Housing and Community Development Division, 234 N. Central Ave, 3rd Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85004, phone: 602-506-7544, email: housing@maricopa.gov

Maricopa County does not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, age, national origin, family status, or disability and is an equal opportunity provider of goods, services, and accommodations. This includes, but is not limited to, employment, transfer, promotion, compensation, discipline, or any other condition or benefit of employment. For additional information about the employment and training policies of this organization, contact the Equal Employment Opportunity Officer.

Para informacion en espanol, favor de comunicarse a las oficinas de Maricopa County.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)
State of Arizona:

County of Maricopa:

Affidavit of Publication

I Bret McKeand, publisher and Arizona president of Independent Newsmedia Inc. USA, am authorized to make this affidavit of publication. Under oath, I state that the following is true and correct.

The Daily News-Sun is a newspaper which is published daily, is of general circulation and is in compliance with the Arizona Revised Statutes 10-140.34 & 39-201 A & B. I solemnly swear that the notice was published in the regular and entire section of the said newspaper and not in any supplement. The below listed advertisement appeared in the following issue(s)
08/30/17

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th Day of August, A.D., 2017

[Signature]

Ad Caption: MC FY2016-17
Ad Number: 212128
Total Cost: $130.00
MARKCAPA COUNTY HUMAN SERVICES DEPT.
241 N. CENTRAL AVE 3RD FLOOR
Phoenix, AZ 85004

CGER

Published Date:
09/07/17

STATE OF ARIZONA
COUNTY OF

I, being first duly sworn, upon oath of office, do solemnly swear that I am the legal clerk of the Arizona Business Gazette, a newspaper of general circulation in the county of Maricopa, Arizona, and that the undersigned is a true copy of the affidavit published in the said newspaper as directed.

[Signature]
Authorized Clerk

[Stamp]
Notary Public

CAPER